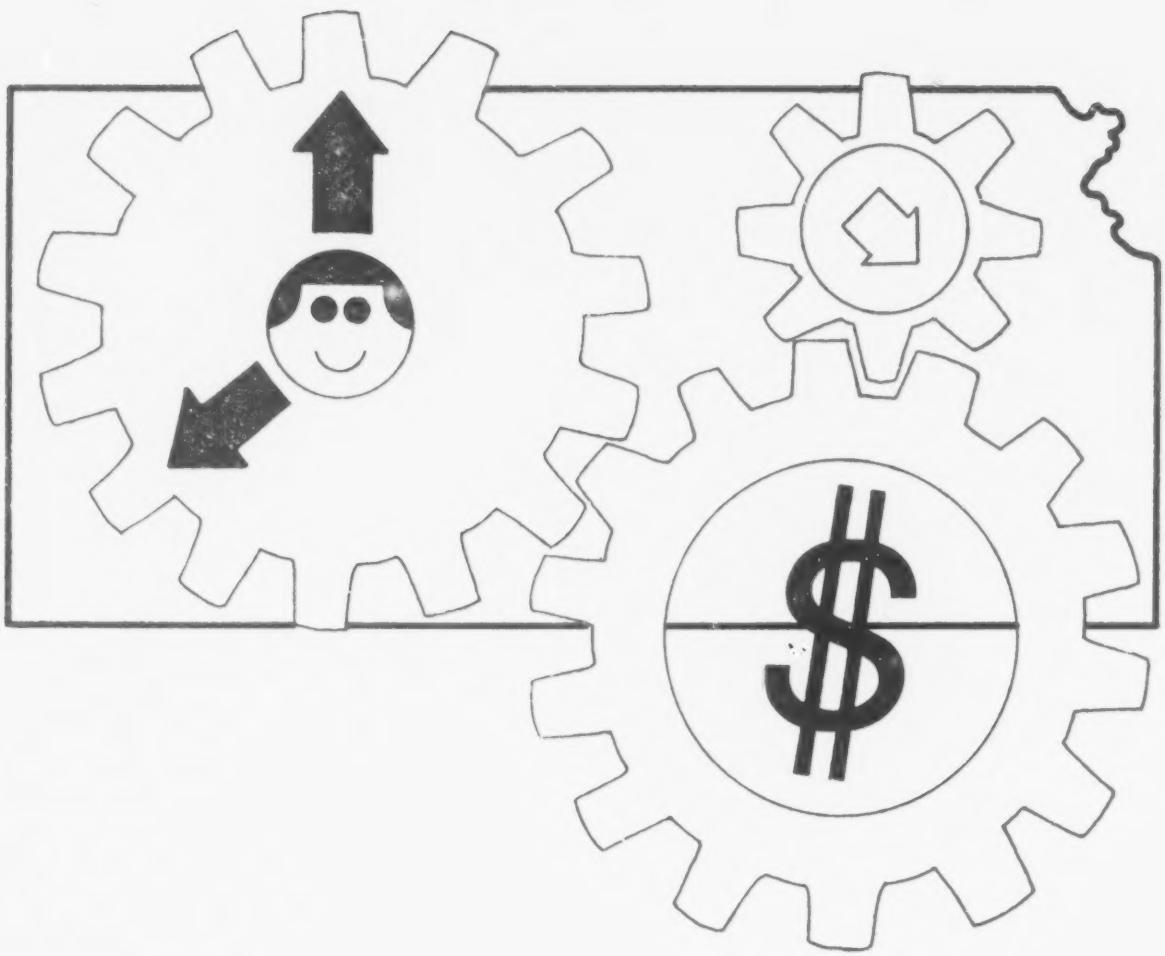
annual planning information



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KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
DIVISION OF STAFF SERVICES
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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

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Governor of Kansas

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Planning Information report is intended for use by area planners and labor service divisions as a tool to remedy the problem of unemployment. It is also intended as an employer guide to the economic situation in Kansas.

The Annual Planning Information report is one of several reports published periodically and provides historical, current and projected labor market information, including the outlook for the Kansas economy as well as population and labor force estimates, industry and occupational employment outlook and an analysis of job openings received and services to registered applicants in Kansas Job Service Centers.

Kansas is currently required to adjust its labor force data to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the method by which the national estimates are compiled. Each county is adjusted so that all counties total the state adjusted figure. This procedure is desirable to assure equitable distribution of federal funds for programs.

Labor force, employment and unemployment data contained herein are not CPS adjusted. The unadjusted data are more usable for economic trending and analysis purposes. For revenue sharing purposes, the CPS adjusted figures for counties may be obtained from the Research and Analysis Section, Department of Human Resources, 401 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603.

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The census count for 1980 recorded a 5.1 per cent population increase over the 1970 census figures.

Employment advanced to 1,211,400 in 1981 from 885,000 in 1970.

The total number of employees in manufacturing and construction was down in 1981 due to declining orders and high interest rates. The services division continued to expand.

The 3.7 per cent average rate of unemployment for Kansas in calendar year 1981 was well below the national unadjusted rate of 7.5 per cent.

The outlook for fiscal 1983 indicates a slight downturn in employment.

The 1980 average per capita income in Kansas moved up to $10,007 from the 1979 average of $9,099.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

DEFINITION OF AREA

Kansas is in the east central part of the Great Plains and contains the geographic center of the continental states 15 miles in from its northern most border near Lebanon. The rectangularly shaped state, 404 X 202 miles, has its northeast corner sliced off by the meandering Missouri River. The state stretches from Missouri west across a glaciated region, the Smokey Hills and through the High Plains to Colorado. Bounded on the north by Nebraska and on the south by Oklahoma the geographic climate of the state is the greatest determinant of the Kansas economy.

The importance of the farm sector is undeniable. Kansas crops have steadily improved their share of the national agricultural export total. A growing involvement with commodity exports is evident in state policy. Cash receipts from farm products was a record $5.94 billion in 1980. The level was pushed into the record books by the 420.0 million bushel wheat harvest. In addition to the large amount of wheat harvested in Kansas each year there is also a significant amount of corn, sorghum and soybeans.

The state usually harvests around 22 million acres of crops annually. The land and water usage has placed policy concerns on resource management. Water resources statewide are vital and during normal rainfall patterns plentiful. Ground water supplies have in past years been declining in western Kansas due to ground water pumpage. Improved

irrigation practices, increasing energy costs and a slower rate of ground water development have slowed recent declines.

Kansas is divided into 105 counties and includes four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: the Kansas portion of the Kansas City SMSA, comprised of Johnson and Wyandotte counties; the Wichita SMSA, comprised of Butler and Sedgwick counties; the Topeka SMSA, which includes Shawnee, Jefferson and Osage counties and the Lawrence SMSA, which is Douglas County.

AREA I

This western part of the state contains only 12.6 per cent of the population in slightly less than 46 per cent of the land area. The U. S. Department of Commerce indicates the area is very fertile with an average of 150 to 190 days in the growing season and an annual precipitation level of between 10 to 28 inches. This is a rapidly developing area of the state due to accessible energy and mineral deposits, predominately oil and natural gas. Manufacturing firms are finding the western part of the state an excellent place to locate due to the system of highways linking Kansas with the rest of the states in the central region.

AREA II

The dominant urban area is the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area of Butler and Sedgwick counties. Population in these two counties amounted to 61 per cent of the area total. The defense and high

dollar markets of the aerospace industry along with transportation and machinery equipment amount to approximately 18 per cent of the area's total nonfarm wage and salary employment. Additional cities with excellent well diversified economies include Arkansas City, El Dorado, Hutchinson, McPherson, Newton, Wellington and Winfield.

AREA III

The north central part of the state contains 14 per cent of the Kansas population. The major urban centers for the region are Emporia, Junction City, Manhattan and Salina. Manhattan is primarily a commercial center, a distributions point for cattle, grain and other agricultural commodities. The city is oriented, to a large extent, toward the needs of students and faculty of Kansas State University, an institution well known in the fields of agriculture and engineering. Junction City derives much of its economic vitality from its close proximity to Fort Riley, a United States Army installation. Salina and Emporia enjoy high quality education facilities along with the economic diversity of the entire area which makes for less vulnerable cyclical economic fluctuations.

AREA IV

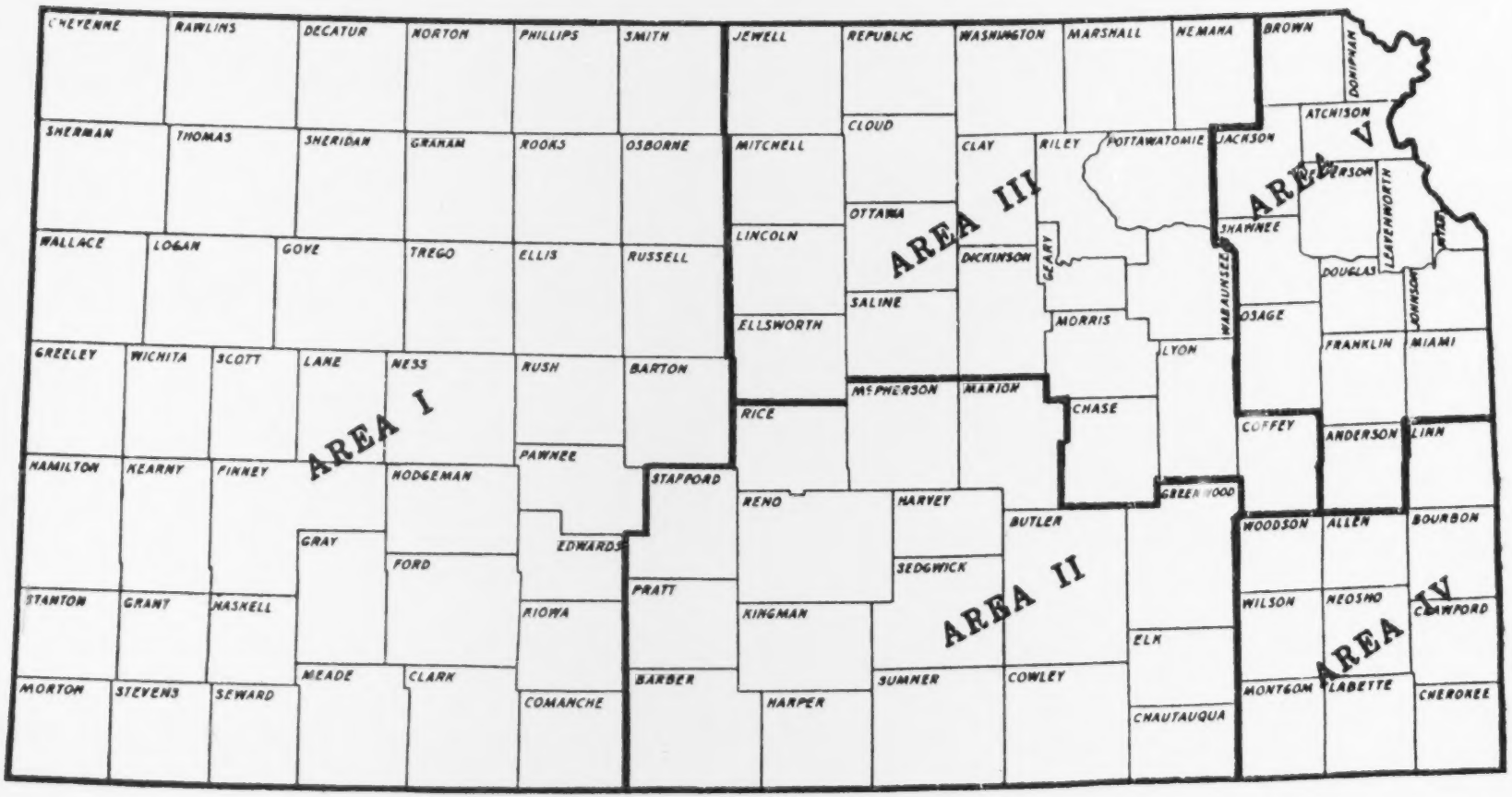
The southeast CETA administrative area consists of ten counties situated in the southeastern section of the state, bounded by Missouri on the east and Oklahoma to the south. The area comprises 8.6 per cent of the state population and 7.2 per cent of the land area. Osage Questas, a hill-plain or broad panorama of plentiful limestone

supplies, occupies all but the extreme eastern and western edges of the 5,874 square mile region. Major urban areas include Chanute, Coffeyville, Fort Scott, Independence, Parsons and Pittsburg.

AREA V

The northeastern part of the state consists of fourteen counties and three standard metropolitan statistical areas. Total land area is only 7,124 square miles with a population of 853,939 averaging 120 persons per square mile, well above the 28.9 persons per square mile statewide average. The population of the Kansas City, Topeka and Lawrence SMSA's make up over eighty per cent of the total area population. The importance of the area can be seen in terms of the employment and economic significance it has in regards to the state as a whole.

CETA ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS



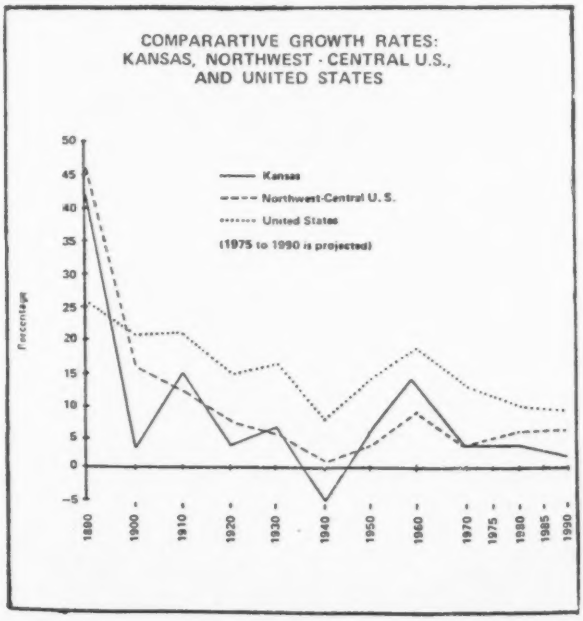
EFFECTIVE 11/81

POPULATION

As of April 1, 1980, the final census count recorded the population of Kansas at 2,363,208. This represents a 5.1 per cent increase over the 1970 census figure.

A slight shift in Kansas population occurred with 29 counties and two SMSA areas showing an increase of eight per cent or more. Ten counties in various locations across the state recorded a change of less than 1.0 per cent. Shawnee County, which includes the Topeka area, was included in these 10 counties. Jefferson County showed the largest per cent of increase with 27.3 per cent while Coffey, Pottawatomie and Finney counties were close behind with 26.7, 25.8 and 25.2 per cent change respectively. The largest decrease was in Graham County with a loss of 15.9 per cent or 756 persons.

Source: Final Census Figures
U. S. Department of Census 1980



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 477 (March 1972); ———, *Current Population Reports*, P-23, No. 49, (May 1974).

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The 1980 average per capita income in Kansas moved up to $10,007 from the 1979 average of $9,099, a gain of 10.0 per cent. Area I recorded the highest per capita income level with $11,109 in 1980. Wichita County showed the highest per capita income in the area and in the state, boasting an average of $18,315.

From 1977 to 1980 per capita personal income in Kansas grew by 40.5 per cent as Area I led the way with an increase of over 70 per cent. All 43 counties in Area I registered significant growth in per capita income over the four-year period, paced by Cheyenne, Hamilton, Logan, Rawlins, Stanton and Wallace counties, each with gains of over 120 per cent.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY CETA ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

				Per Cent Change	
	1980	1979	1977	1980/1979	1980/1977
Kansas	$10,007	$9,099	$7,123	+ 10.0	+ 40.5
Area I	11,109	9,455	6,509	+ 17.5	+ 70.7
Area II	8,424	8,340	6,356	+ 1.0	+ 32.5
Area III	8,547	8,040	6,039	+ 6.3	+ 41.5
Area IV	7,916	7,862	6,220	+ 0.7	+ 27.3
Area V	7,581	8,497	6,660	- 10.8	+ 3.8

KANSAS COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME, 1980
(thousands of dollars)

County	By broad industrial source			By major component				Less-Personal contributions to social insurance	Total personal income
	Farm income	Government income disbursements	Private non-farm income	Wage and salary disbursements and other labor income	Proprietors' income	Property income	Transfer payments		
Allen	3,414	36,238	85,484	73,691	9,608	23,377	19,460	4,273	121,863
Anderson	3,554	20,013	31,491	21,288	5,453	16,576	11,741	1,393	53,665
Atchison	5,076	36,936	121,353	102,967	11,021	27,497	21,880	5,822	157,543
Barber	4,346	17,924	45,506	30,484	5,881	22,308	9,103	1,881	65,895
Barton	16,172	59,348	304,233	232,659	53,093	61,223	32,778	14,828	364,925
Bourbon	1,084	37,248	126,826	107,995	7,856	27,002	22,305	5,893	159,265
Brown	9,503	28,056	61,855	45,400	12,509	24,244	17,261	3,020	96,394
Butler	8,445	72,155	219,412	174,605	27,696	57,970	39,741	10,413	289,599
Chase	3,463	7,781	17,639	11,568	3,914	9,280	4,121	809	28,074
Chautauqua	3,440	11,336	18,438	10,505	4,297	10,968	7,444	781	32,433
Cherokee	3,145	46,215	88,747	72,506	8,162	29,481	27,958	4,128	133,979
Cheyenne	8,777	9,090	26,122	18,162	8,769	12,083	5,019	1,430	42,630
Clark	6,578	7,783	10,172	8,119	6,073	6,599	3,742	766	23,767
Clay	1,990	22,978	49,070	36,802	4,933	19,504	12,799	2,143	71,895
Cloud	6,634	32,126	77,338	59,161	11,551	25,932	19,454	3,653	112,445
Coffey	2,145	19,375	115,586	103,705	4,254	17,768	11,379	5,468	131,638
Comanche	1,729	6,822	11,589	8,213	1,505	6,599	3,823	502	19,638
Cowley	8,559	87,948	232,588	216,967	26,126	38,885	47,117	12,442	316,653
Crawford	2,184	110,832	204,962	182,817	19,236	52,191	63,734	10,321	307,657
Decatur	9,743	10,872	26,442	17,769	10,641	12,207	6,440	1,519	45,538
Dickinson	5,086	47,067	111,445	88,775	11,347	36,529	26,947	5,124	158,474
Doniphan	8,552	18,821	34,613	28,162	9,431	14,020	10,373	1,971	60,015
Douglas	4,043	220,099	365,770	399,562	35,919	63,301	91,130	22,213	567,699
Edwards	10,733	11,231	24,336	19,744	10,669	9,403	6,484	1,629	44,680
Elk	1,872	9,784	10,547	7,291	2,279	6,228	6,405	500	21,703
Ellis	11,142	63,641	174,528	153,356	28,441	37,893	29,621	9,389	239,922
Ellsworth	5,553	15,009	38,373	25,942	8,053	16,003	8,937	1,777	57,158
Finney	47,232	43,929	176,707	152,653	62,162	36,205	16,848	11,337	256,531
Ford	29,514	52,095	185,793	152,258	46,552	43,625	24,967	10,394	257,008
Franklin	6,025	46,790	111,732	96,058	14,111	27,792	26,586	5,660	158,837
Geary	2,095	194,901	105,685	244,917	13,491	20,573	23,700	13,166	289,515
Gove	10,456	8,929	20,423	14,070	10,368	11,262	4,108	1,317	38,491
Graham	6,664	10,960	26,358	18,295	8,153	13,276	4,258	1,400	42,582
Grant	17,493	10,572	54,762	45,582	17,868	14,887	4,490	3,346	79,481
Gray	23,954	10,097	30,418	24,449	22,715	13,199	4,106	2,566	61,903
Greeley	10,154	3,321	11,125	8,472	8,994	5,655	1,479	955	23,645
Greenwood	2,833	21,869	36,840	25,537	5,728	16,452	13,825	1,622	59,920
Hamilton	12,115	6,730	14,092	10,445	12,421	7,219	2,852	1,254	31,683
Harper	12,501	20,059	40,388	25,809	15,102	20,496	11,541	2,186	70,762
Harvey	8,056	56,621	214,648	185,630	20,967	38,140	34,588	10,551	268,774
Haskell	31,769	7,059	23,044	21,301	26,488	11,387	2,716	2,631	59,261
Hodgeman	8,289	6,175	12,581	9,295	7,456	7,591	2,703	905	26,140
Jackson	5,953	23,502	51,988	44,356	7,988	16,080	13,019	2,698	78,745
Jefferson	5,390	30,033	53,199	48,778	8,774	16,205	14,865	2,716	85,906
Jewell	10,650	13,794	23,759	17,163	11,149	12,083	7,808	1,517	46,686
Johnson	3,859	574,355	2,791,555	2,053,690	212,398	891,543	212,138	113,986	3,255,763
Kearny	17,347	5,979	15,576	14,958	14,214	7,095	2,635	1,589	37,313
Kingman	5,934	18,691	40,463	29,775	7,612	17,242	10,459	1,947	63,141
Kiowa	4,863	9,654	21,506	18,793	5,125	6,971	5,134	1,248	34,775
Labette	3,690	64,223	128,330	119,063	12,879	30,348	33,953	6,749	189,494
Lane	13,977	5,991	15,089	9,720	14,078	8,660	2,599	1,315	33,742
Leavenworth	7,061	293,017	202,248	333,494	22,565	48,938	97,329	18,099	484,227
Lincoln	6,669	10,872	22,599	15,434	7,472	10,844	6,390	1,215	38,925
Linn	2,029	20,102	55,896	47,567	3,019	15,832	11,609	2,572	75,455
Logan	12,601	9,878	22,973	15,347	14,169	11,711	4,225	1,603	43,849
Lyon	3,670	84,327	234,551	216,915	19,694	43,005	42,934	12,051	310,497
McPherson	7,952	52,318	194,111	154,630	20,327	48,241	31,183	8,975	245,406
Marion	7,661	29,131	54,494	38,686	11,463	22,680	18,457	2,617	88,669
Marshall	12,061	31,881	71,904	51,297	16,250	29,233	19,066	3,524	112,322
Meade	18,809	10,453	28,451	19,943	17,668	14,887	5,215	2,042	55,671
Miami	4,544	49,252	105,938	91,254	12,152	32,533	23,795	5,294	154,440
Mitchell	10,058	21,554	44,515	35,247	11,890	17,444	11,546	2,475	73,652
Montgomery	2,975	96,609	297,043	254,778	24,801	61,424	55,624	14,269	382,358
Morris	3,159	15,208	23,296	15,709	4,618	11,835	9,501	1,058	40,605
Morton	10,727	6,863	24,107	20,206	12,299	6,351	2,841	1,738	39,959

KANSAS COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME, 1980

(thousands of dollars)

County	By broad industrial source			By major component				Less—personal contributions to social insurance	Total personal income
	Farm income	Government income disbursements	Private non-farm income	Wage and salary disbursements and other labor income	Proprietors' income	Property income	Transfer payments		
Nemaha	11,725	23,631	49,467	33,930	15,557	21,317	14,019	2,620	82,203
Neosho	4,640	46,152	122,806	97,480	16,223	34,794	25,101	5,852	167,746
Ness	9,805	12,715	27,004	18,718	12,061	12,207	6,538	1,650	47,874
Norton	7,915	22,477	33,109	28,639	10,127	14,143	10,592	2,036	61,465
Osage	2,808	36,245	49,864	47,652	6,805	16,452	18,008	2,791	86,126
Osborne	6,132	13,378	29,834	14,669	7,746	18,017	8,912	1,193	48,151
Ottawa	3,168	13,927	32,041	19,838	2,970	18,637	7,691	1,174	47,962
Pawnee	14,510	30,367	50,007	44,374	17,200	21,936	11,374	3,243	91,641
Phillips	9,699	19,969	43,855	31,865	12,525	18,637	10,486	2,338	71,185
Pottawatomie	8,476	28,302	74,977	61,739	13,624	21,688	14,704	3,904	107,851
Pratt	9,963	26,422	73,993	58,911	15,127	23,500	12,840	3,852	106,526
Rawlins	11,910	9,571	24,195	13,766	12,632	14,268	5,010	1,433	44,243
Reno	19,604	125,957	494,268	415,236	58,125	98,326	68,142	24,304	615,525
Republic	12,094	18,974	39,608	31,033	12,956	15,012	11,675	2,320	68,356
Rice	12,160	26,259	67,772	54,841	15,260	19,876	16,214	3,656	102,535
Riley	4,995	300,197	193,384	354,916	25,145	47,947	70,568	19,834	478,742
Rooks	6,625	16,827	37,521	28,121	12,040	11,588	9,224	2,123	58,850
Rush	8,146	12,423	30,113	19,102	9,115	16,080	6,385	1,497	49,185
Russell	4,505	24,902	76,169	47,902	12,045	33,679	11,950	3,119	102,457
Saline	7,435	97,877	403,197	341,742	44,540	71,323	50,904	19,806	488,703
Scott	18,756	11,021	36,142	26,660	18,659	15,135	5,465	2,440	63,479
Sedgwick	20,800	788,981	3,672,700	3,294,891	304,244	510,640	372,706	183,649	4,298,832
Seward	17,234	31,595	178,553	152,205	32,177	29,604	13,396	9,550	217,832
Shawnee	6,397	536,025	1,349,005	1,314,173	105,079	224,816	247,359	72,210	1,819,217
Sheridan	14,708	8,564	25,766	13,835	13,517	17,815	3,871	1,491	47,547
Sherman	16,689	19,282	52,300	41,787	17,960	19,303	9,221	3,158	85,113
Smith	11,426	15,515	31,076	18,911	12,269	17,893	8,944	1,673	56,344
Stafford	9,950	18,001	33,271	22,015	11,068	19,132	9,007	1,758	59,464
Stanton	16,775	3,911	10,683	10,540	14,230	5,158	1,391	1,371	29,998
Stevens	17,531	9,901	30,550	24,093	18,390	11,588	3,911	2,291	55,691
Sumner	17,947	53,745	126,117	98,971	25,952	41,192	31,694	6,489	191,320
Thomas	17,088	22,805	55,748	45,195	21,304	20,619	8,523	3,526	92,115
Trego	5,525	9,285	23,939	15,995	6,819	10,720	5,215	1,205	37,544
Wabaunsee	5,255	15,415	27,358	25,494	4,377	10,023	8,164	1,538	46,520
Wallace	5,456	4,350	9,881	6,261	6,337	5,406	2,683	687	20,000
Washington	4,153	22,214	35,701	24,437	5,061	19,752	12,818	1,528	60,540
Wichita	22,782	5,324	30,175	26,603	21,223	7,838	2,617	2,585	55,696
Wilson	3,387	25,243	52,488	41,199	6,350	18,140	15,429	2,446	78,672
Woodson	1,516	12,073	16,429	11,270	2,614	8,411	7,723	721	29,297
Wyandotte	1,539	475,626	1,555,238	1,456,202	86,600	216,373	273,228	78,273	1,954,130
TOTAL	969,000	6,040,000	17,530,000	15,395,000	2,200,000	4,133,000	2,822,000	902,000	23,648,000

UNITED STATES
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers
(Annual Average)
1967=100

	1981	1980	Per Cent Increase 1980 to 1981
All Items	272.3	246.8	+ 10.3
Food	274.6	254.6	+ 7.9
At Home	269.9	251.5	+ 7.3
Away from Home	291.0	267.0	+ 9.0
Housing	293.4	263.3	+ 11.4
Rent	208.1	214.7	- 3.1
Homeownership	352.7	314.0	+ 12.3
Fuels/Utilities	319.2	278.6	+ 14.6
Furnishings/Operations	221.3	205.4	+ 7.7
Apparel - Upkeep	186.9	178.4	+ 4.8
Transportation	280.0	249.7	+ 12.1
Private	277.5	249.2	+ 11.4
Public	312.0	251.6	+ 24.0
Medical Care	294.5	265.9	+ 10.8
Entertainment	221.4	205.3	+ 7.8
Other Goods & Services	235.7	214.5	+ 9.9

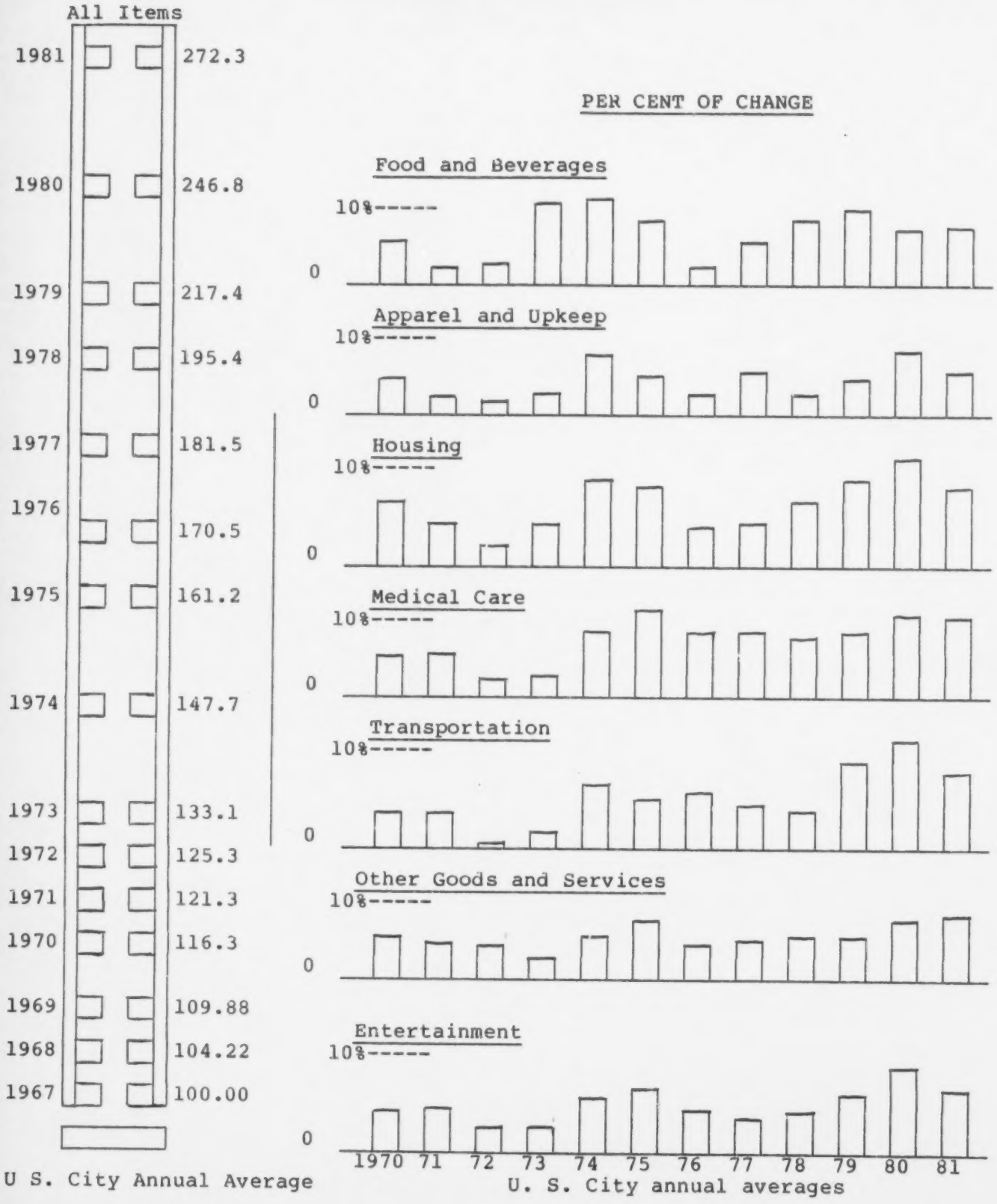
Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Consumer Price Index tells us what changes are taking place in the purchasing power of the dollars we spend. The index tells us how the cost of the market basket of goods and services changes over time by recording the prices of goods and services an average family buys. It is important to remember that it is a price index and not a cost-of-living index - although the public often refers to it as the latter, and often uses it that way. The Consumer Price Index does not attempt to report changes in the style of living. It simply measures the changes in prices for a scientifically selected market basket based on the average experience of certain population groups.

1981 ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
All Items	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4
Food & Beverages	261.4	263.7	265.0	265.7	265.4	266.5	268.9	270.1	270.7	270.3	269.9	270.5	267.3
Food	268.6	270.8	272.2	272.9	272.5	273.6	276.2	277.4	278.0	277.6	277.1	277.8	274.6
At Home	265.6	267.3	268.6	268.7	267.7	268.7	271.6	272.8	273.2	272.1	271.0	271.7	269.9
Away from Home	280.9	284.7	286.1	288.2	289.3	290.6	292.4	293.7	294.8	296.2	297.2	297.7	291.0
Housing	279.1	280.9	282.6	284.8	288.5	292.2	297.0	299.7	303.7	303.5	304.2	305.2	293.4
Rent	200.9	201.9	203.0	204.2	205.9	206.8	207.8	210.3	211.9	213.6	215.0	216.5	208.1
Homeownership	335.8	335.8	336.8	339.3	345.0	350.4	358.0	361.8	367.8	366.7	367.2	367.8	352.7
Fuels/Utilities	296.7	304.5	308.4	310.5	314.9	320.2	325.1	327.8	331.1	330.1	329.8	331.8	319.2
Furnishings/Operations	212.6	214.9	216.9	219.2	220.1	221.1	222.4	222.9	224.5	225.6	227.2	227.7	221.3
Apparel - Upkeep	181.1	182.0	185.1	186.4	186.4	185.8	184.7	187.4	190.7	191.5	191.3	190.5	186.9
Transportation	264.7	270.9	273.5	275.3	277.8	279.9	282.6	283.7	285.2	287.2	289.1	289.8	280.0
Private	262.9	269.4	271.7	273.4	276.0	277.9	279.6	280.5	281.9	283.9	285.8	286.5	277.5
Public	286.4	288.1	293.9	297.2	297.7	303.9	323.1	326.5	329.1	330.8	333.2	333.8	312.0
Medical Care	279.5	282.6	284.7	287.0	289.0	291.5	295.6	299.3	301.7	304.8	308.2	310.2	294.5
Entertainment	214.4	216.7	218.2	219.2	220.3	220.8	221.1	222.3	224.0	225.5	226.8	227.3	221.4
Other Goods & Services	226.2	227.4	228.7	229.9	232.2	233.4	234.4	235.6	243.0	245.2	245.9	246.7	235.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers



Bureau of Labor Statistics

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

Looking at the intricacies of the Kansas economy in 1981 and the uncertainty of 1982 is something like trying to solve the Rubik's cube without the book. Employment in 1981 managed to edge higher led by gains in mining and services. Layoffs in manufacturing, construction, transportation-utilities and government acted as a drag on the state's economy.

The Kansas Economy	Calendar Year Actual (Thousands) Estimated 1980	1981	1982	1983	Per Cent Change 81/80	81/82	83/82
Place of Residence Data							
Civilian Labor Force	1213.1	1211.4	1220.2	1220.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7	a/
Employment	1165.3	1166.1	1165.2	1170.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Farm	64.0	62.6	61.4	60.0	- 2.2	- 1.9	- 2.3
Nonfarm	1101.3	1103.5	1103.8	1110.9	+ 0.2	a/	+ 0.6
Unemployment	47.8	45.3	55.0	49.8	- 5.2	+ 21.4	- 9.5
Rate	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Covered Employment	889.5	897.5 b/	905.0	915.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.0
Insured Unemployment							
Weekly Average	23.1	20.9	27.1	24.7	- 9.5	+ 29.7	- 8.9
Rate	2.6	2.3 b/	3.0	2.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Separation Rate	1.6	1.3 b/	1.7	1.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Place of Work Data							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	944.7	949.1	952.7	961.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	190.5	187.9	186.0	187.6	- 1.4	- 1.0	+ 0.9
Mining	16.1	19.1	20.4	21.0	+ 18.6	+ 6.8	+ 2.9
Construction	46.5	42.5	40.8	42.6	- 8.6	- 4.0	+ 4.4
Trans., Comm., Util.	63.7	63.0	62.6	63.0	- 1.1	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Trade	226.4	228.2	229.5	231.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
Finance	47.2	47.9	48.3	48.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.0
Services	166.8	173.7	179.0	181.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.1	+ 1.3
Government	187.5	186.8	186.1	185.9	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.1

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent
b/ Estimated

Mining and services are expected to lead a job increase of 0.4 per cent through 1982 while those industries holding back total employment will remain the same as in 1981. All industries, with the exception of government, are projected for growth in 1983.

The current recession shows not only layoffs in certain segments of the economy but even small gains within the same industry but in different parts of the state. This stop-and-go approach to the labor market makes future year projections difficult. What we are predicting now, however, is a definite upturn in the number of jobs available beginning later this year.

EMPLOYMENT

The total civilian labor force in Kansas remained relatively stable from 1980 to 1981, moving down only 0.1 per cent. Total employment changed 0.1 per cent reflecting a 0.2 per cent increase in the nonfarm segment and a 2.2 per cent decline in the farm worker level.

Total 1981 Kansas nonfarm wage and salary employment grew 0.5 per cent from 1980, based on an increase of 18.6 per cent in the mining sector, 4.1 per cent in services, 1.5 per cent in finance and 0.8 per cent in trade. Construction employment declined 8.6 per cent, followed by a 1.4 per cent drop in manufacturing, a loss of 1.1 per cent in transportation-utilities and, a decline of 0.4 per cent in the government sector.

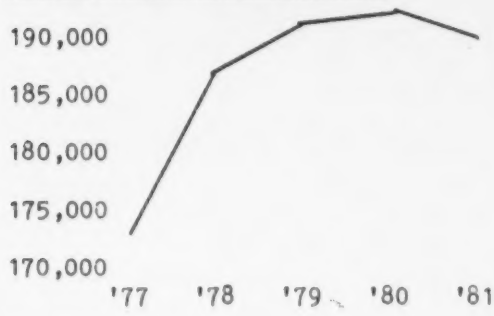
KANSAS NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	1981	1980	1977	Per Cent Change 1981/1980	Per Cent Change 1981/1977
Total	949,100	944,700	871,000	+ 0.5	+ 9.0
Manufacturing	187,900	190,500	172,900	- 1.4	+ 8.7
Mining	19,100	16,100	11,800	+ 18.6	+ 61.9
Construction	42,500	46,500	45,600	- 8.6	- 6.8
Trans-Util.	63,000	63,700	59,300	- 1.1	+ 6.2
Trade	228,200	226,400	211,900	+ 0.8	+ 7.7
Finance	47,900	47,200	43,600	+ 1.5	+ 9.9
Services	173,700	166,800	149,000	+ 4.1	+ 16.6
Government	186,800	187,500	176,900	- 0.4	+ 5.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	19.8	20.2	21.0	20.4	19.9
Mining	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Construction	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
Trans-Util.	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8
Trade	24.0	24.0	23.8	24.3	24.3
Finance	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0
Services	18.3	17.7	17.3	17.1	17.1
Government	19.7	19.8	19.4	19.7	20.3

Employment - Manufacturing



Since 1977, manufacturing employment in Kansas has increased by 15,000, a gain of nearly 8.7 per cent. The number of manufacturing jobs actually declined from 1980 to 1981 as Kansas began to show the effects of the nationwide recession. Hardest hit among the manufacturing firms were those producing durable goods items, especially machinery and transportation equipment.

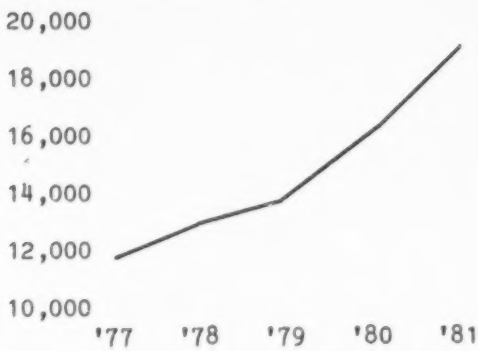
The number of persons producing nondurable goods moved up by 1,000 over the year with most of the gains showing up in food and kindred and petroleum and coal products.

A recent study completed by the Economic Analysis Section of the Kansas Department of Economic Development indicates there were 44,407 new manufacturing jobs created in Kansas over the past five years by new and expanding industries. A total of 29,451 jobs were created by the expansion of 355 existing industries representing 66 per cent of all new jobs from 1977 to 1981. The most substantial growth appeared in transportation equipment which added approximately 17,000 workers.

There were about 534 new plants located in Kansas from 1977 to 1981 which created 14,956 new jobs. The majority of these were created in food and kindred products which added 4,176 new workers.

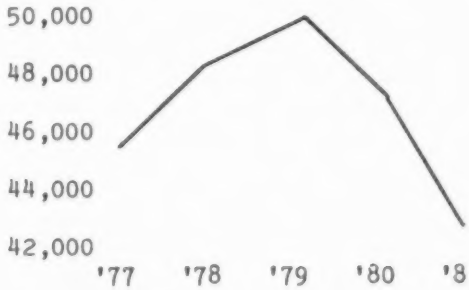
The number of manufacturing jobs in Kansas is expected to move down 1.0 per cent in 1982 as orders for durable goods remain sluggish. An economic recovery predicted for late 1982 should help bring the manufacturing employment level up 0.9 per cent in 1983.

Employment - Mining



Mining employment rose to 19,100 in 1981, 18.6 per cent higher than in 1980 and 61.9 per cent above the 1977 level. Higher prices have added incentive for oil and gas exploration in Kansas over the last five years as employment in this industry has continued strong. Although mining employment has continued strong since 1975 the rate of growth is expected to slow to 6.8 per cent in 1982 and only 2.9 per cent in 1983.

Employment - Construction

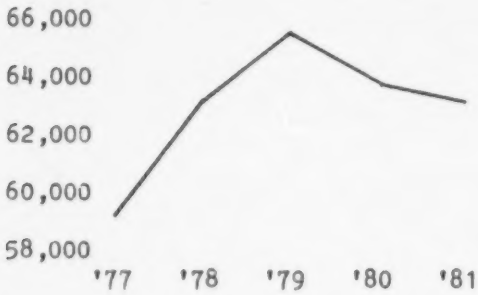


Construction employment moved down 3,100 from 1977 to 1981, reflecting the high degree of sensitivity of the industry to the changing levels of inflation, interest rates and unemployment. Growth through 1982 is not expected as mortgage rates continue to exceed 12 per cent, and high inflation continues to price significant numbers of potential homeowners out of the housing market. Commercial projects will be faced with the same high interest constraints as the residential sector.

The number of construction jobs in 1981 dropped to its lowest point in six years after having peaked at 48,900 in 1979.

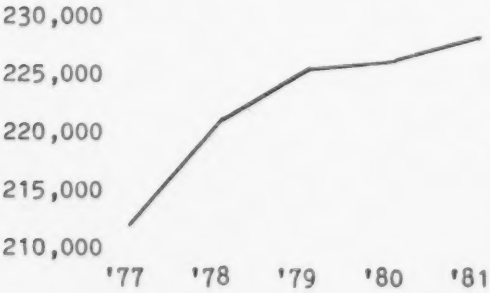
Construction employment in 1982 is forecast to decline by 1,700, a drop of 4.0 per cent. Small downturns in inflation and mortgage rates along with consumer confidence in the economy should bring an increase of 4.4 per cent in construction jobs in 1983 bringing us back to 1981 levels.

Employment - Transportation-Utilities



The transportation-utilities division began to show declining employment following a peak of 65,300 in 1979. Since then the number of workers has dropped by 3.5 per cent. Reductions in railroad and trucking jobs have been partially offset by small gains in electrical, gas and sanitary services from 1979 through 1981. The number of transportation-utilities employees should drop to about 62,600 in 1982 from the current level of 63,000. The small decline in 1982 employment is expected to reverse itself in 1983 and move back to 1981 levels.

Employment - Trade

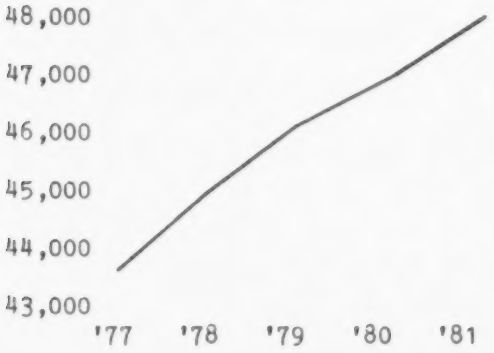


In terms of employment, trade has historically been the most important industry in the state. From 1977 through 1981 the trade worker level has hovered between 23 and 24 per cent of the states total nonfarm wage and salary employment. The

number of trade jobs rose to 228,200 in 1981 from 226,400 in 1980 and 211,900 in 1977. Restaurant expansions were the most evident from 1977 to 1981 as fast food establishments gained in popularity. Over the year growth was led by job gains in wholesale firms, general merchandise stores, restaurants and miscellaneous retail outlets. Not surprisingly, downturns were noted most in automotive and home furnishings stores brought about by high interest, energy and product prices.

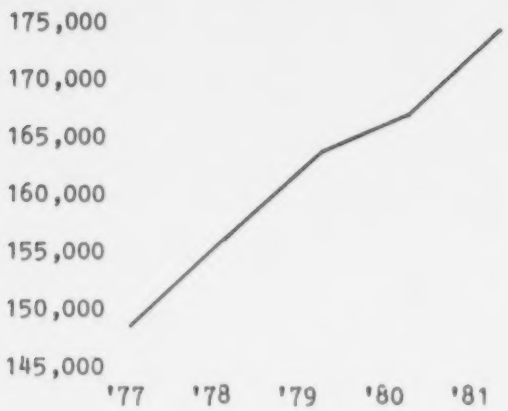
Trade is expected to add 1,300 workers through 1982 with small gains noted in both the wholesale and retail sectors. 1983 should bring an additional increase of 2,000 jobs as Kansas begins to recover from current levels of stagnation and slow growth rates.

Employment - Finance



The number of finance, insurance and real estate workers climbed to 47,900 in 1981 from 47,200 in 1980 and 43,600 in 1977. Banking and real estate growth contributed significantly to the increase in employment over the last five years as well as over the 1980-1981 period. High interest rates for home loans and tight money policies have slowed the rate of growth in this industry during the last couple of years. 1982 and 1983 projections indicate a continued pattern of slow growth as finance employment moves ahead slightly by 0.8 and 1.0 per cent, respectively.

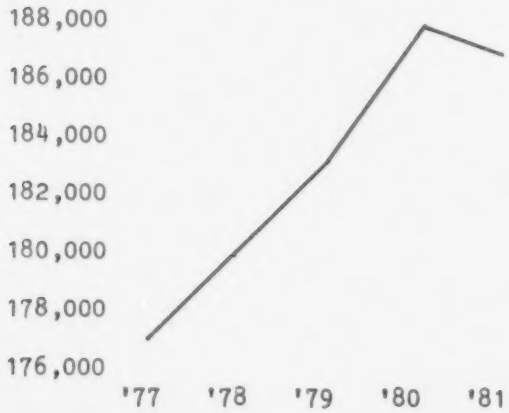
Employment - Services



From 1977 to 1981 services employment rose by 24,700, an increase of 16.6 per cent. Services has added jobs at an average rate of 4.0 per cent since 1977, climbing 4.1 per cent from 1980 to 1981. Over the five-year period beginning in 1977 demand for various health services accounted for approximately 40 per cent of all jobs. Steady growth in the number of nonteaching personnel at several colleges caused a sizeable increase in educational employment over the five-year period as well as over the year.

Employment growth in the services industry is forecast to slow considerably during the next two years. The steady addition of health and education personnel over the past several years will begin to moderate causing an increase of only 3.1 per cent in 1982 and 1.3 per cent in 1983.

Employment - Government



From 1977 to 1981 government employment rose by 9,900, an increase of 5.6 per cent. The number of government employees dropped 0.4 per cent from 1980 to 1981, however, as federal workers were laid off in keeping with President Reagan's

plans of reducing government spending. State and local government employees moved up 6.5 per cent over the last five years as schools have continued to add nonteaching personnel to their payrolls.

The number of government workers will decline by 0.4 per cent in 1982 and 0.1 per cent in 1983. These projections are based on the premise that budget cuts on the federal, state and local level will slow growth in this industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT - NATIONAL

The annual average unadjusted unemployment rate for the United States moved up to 7.6 per cent in 1981 from 7.1 per cent in 1980. The 1981 rate was the highest annual average since 1976 when 7.7 per cent was recorded. Among the fifty states and the District of Columbia, Kansas stood well below the national rate at 3.7 per cent. Kansas was one of twelve states which had a drop in the unemployed level from 1980 to 1981. Of the fifty states and the District of Columbia, unemployment increased in 36 states, dropped in 12 and remained unchanged in three. Oklahoma had the lowest rate at 3.6 per cent and Michigan had the highest rate at 12.3 per cent. The current recession which the country is experiencing has hit the mideast and far west regions of the country the hardest. Unemployment in these two regions is well above the national average. The eastern and southeastern regions are about even with the national rate. The midwest region is the only part of the country which has been virtually unaffected. Rates of 5.3 per cent and below are prevalent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE

State	Per Cent of Labor Force 1981	1980
Alabama	10.7	8.8
Alaska	9.3	9.7
Arizona	6.1	6.7
Arkansas	9.1	7.6
California	7.4	6.8
Colorado	5.5	5.9
Connecticut	6.2	5.9
Delaware	7.9	7.7
District of Columbia	9.0	7.3
Florida	6.8	5.9
Georgia	6.4	6.4
Hawaii	5.4	4.9
Idaho	7.6	7.9
Illinois	8.5	8.3
Indiana	10.1	9.6
Iowa	6.9	5.8
Kansas	3.7	3.9
Kentucky	8.4	8.0
Louisiana	8.4	6.7
Maine	7.2	7.8
Maryland	7.3	6.5
Massachusetts	6.4	5.6
Michigan	12.3	12.4
Minnesota	5.5	5.9
Mississippi	8.3	7.5
Missouri	7.7	7.2
Montana	6.9	6.1
Nebraska	4.1	4.1
Nevada	7.1	6.2
New Hampshire	5.0	4.7
New Jersey	7.3	7.2
New Mexico	7.3	7.5
New York	7.6	7.5
North Carolina	6.4	6.6
North Dakota	5.0	5.0
Ohio	9.6	8.4
Oklahoma	3.6	4.8
Oregon	9.9	8.3
Pennsylvania	8.4	7.8
Rhode Island	7.6	7.2
South Carolina	8.4	6.9
South Dakota	5.1	4.9
Tennessee	9.1	7.3
Texas	5.3	5.2
Utah	6.7	6.3
Vermont	5.7	6.4
Virginia	6.1	5.0
Washington	9.5	7.9
West Virginia	10.7	9.4
Wisconsin	7.8	7.2
Wyoming	4.1	4.0

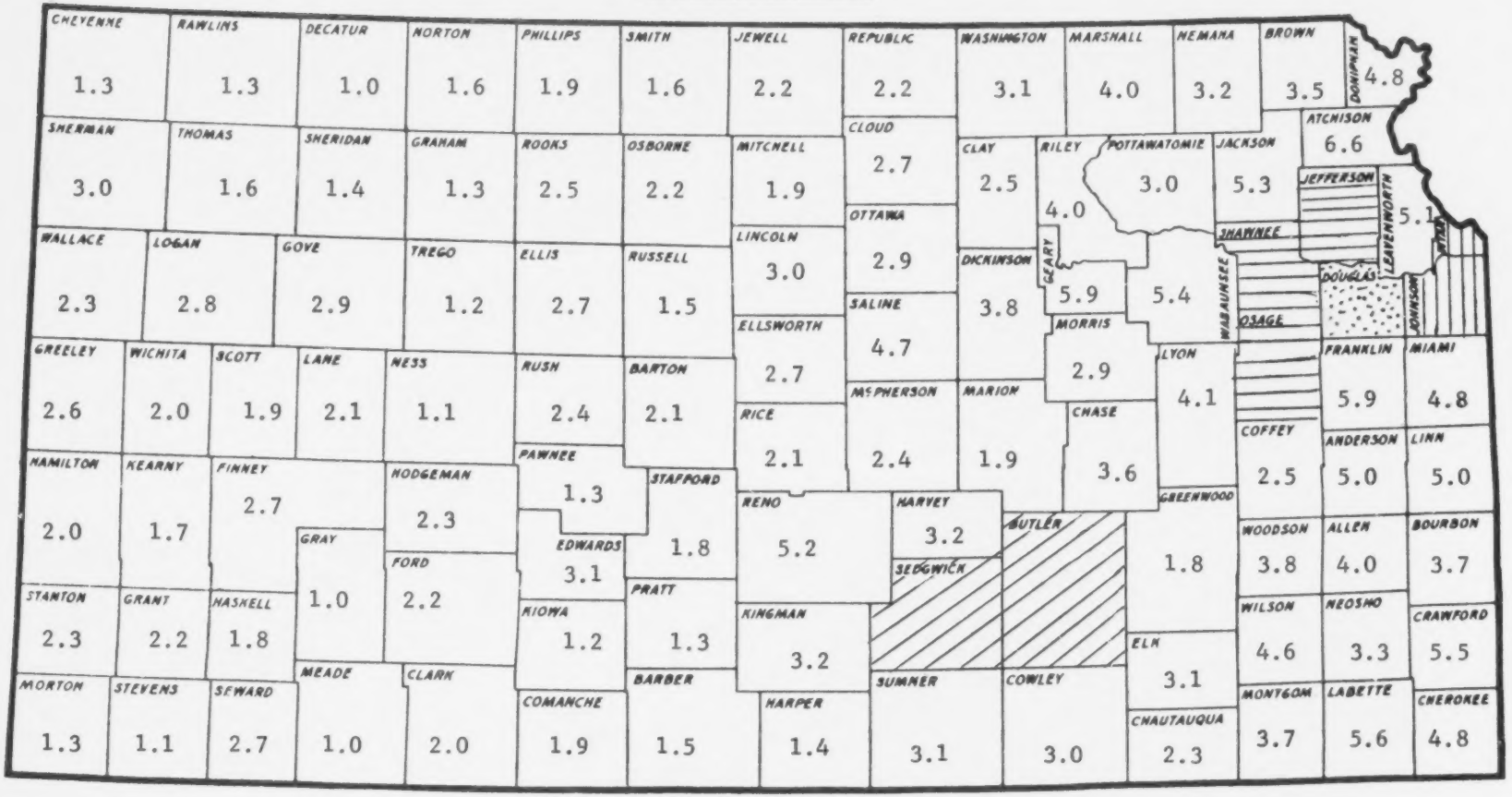
Source: U. S. Department of Labor [24]

UNEMPLOYMENT - STATEWIDE

The annual average unadjusted unemployment rate for the state of Kansas dropped slightly in 1981 to 3.7 per cent compared to 3.9 per cent in 1980. While the rest of the nation was beginning to feel the effects of the recession, the Kansas economy remained strong. This is not to say, however, that some economic difficulties didn't exist within Kansas. Generally the western third of the state was the most stable with unemployment rates in the one to three per cent range. Some economic difficulties were noted in the middle of Kansas, primarily in Reno and Saline counties which had employment rates of 5.2 and 4.7 respectively. The eastern part of Kansas was beginning to feel the effects of the recession as most all of the counties were above the state average. Atchison County reached a 6.6 per cent rate and unemployment rates in the five per cent range were not uncommon. The current recession is expected to slowly move across the state in 1982 pushing the unemployment rates above the 1981 level.

ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 1981
CPS - Unadjusted Rate

KANSAS 1981 - 3.7



3.7 Wichita SMSA

4.8 Topeka SMSA

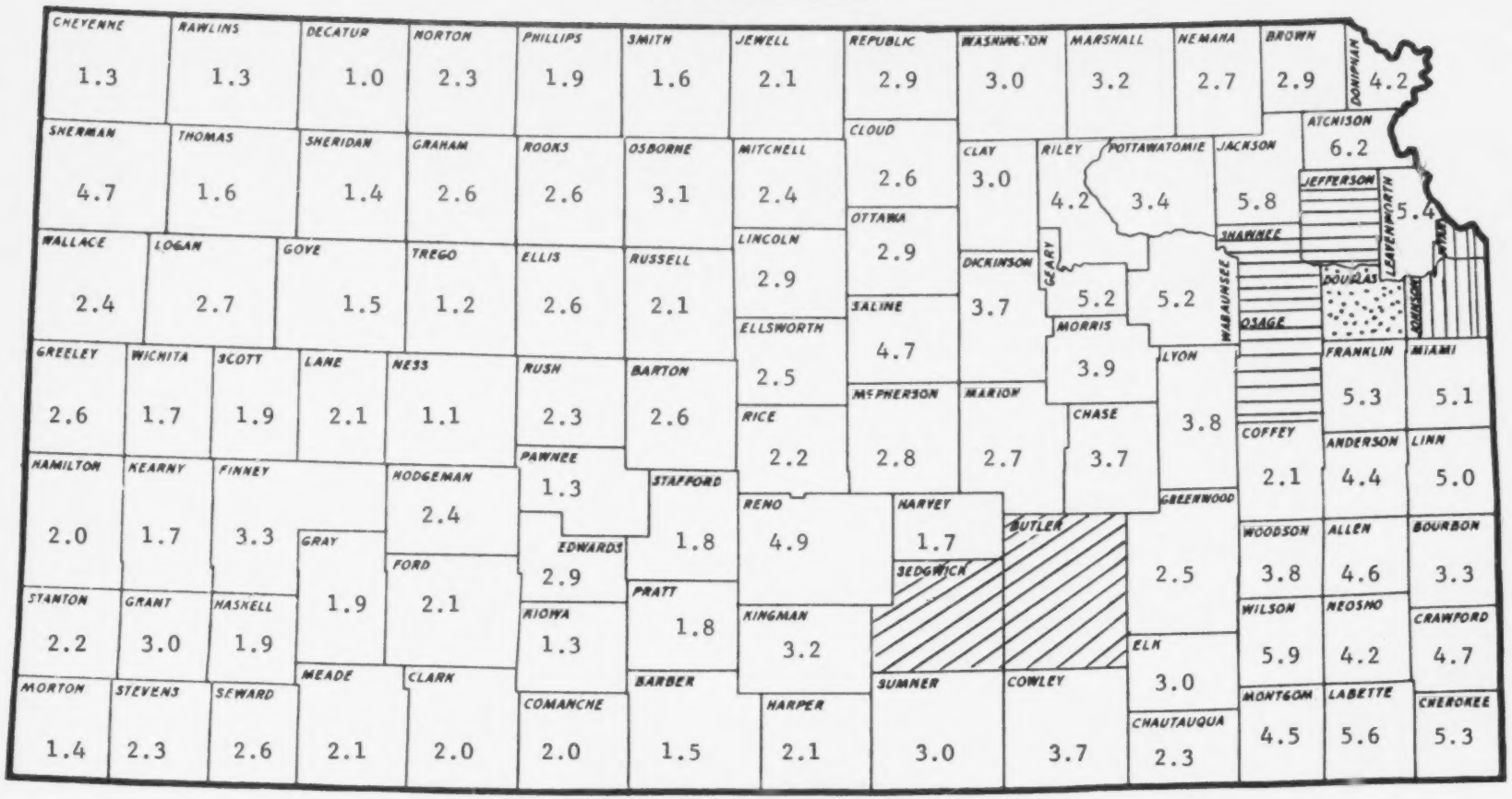
4.4 Kansas City SMSA

4.3 Lawrence SMSA

3.7 Statewide

ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 1980
CPS - Unadjusted Rate

KANSAS 1980 - 3.9



3.8 Wichita SMSA

4.7 Topeka SMSA

4.5 Kansas City SMSA

4.0 Lawrence SMSA

3.9 Statewide

OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

The number of registered job seekers in Kansas rose to 69,882 in January 1982 from 51,139 in January 1981, an increase of 36.7 per cent. Manufacturing layoffs over the year accounted for the higher figures as processing employees seeking employment jumped by 53.1 per cent. The number of clerical and sales applicants moved up 39.2 per cent from 1981 to 1982 followed by service and structural work personnel with gains of 37.9 and 37.3 per cent respectively.

REGISTERED JOB SEEKERS IN KANSAS
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

	1/1/82	1/1/81	1982/1981 Per Cent Change
All Occupations	69,882	51,139	+ 36.7
Prof/Tech/Mgr.	6,577	4,885	+ 34.6
Clerical and Sales	15,431	11,084	+ 39.2
Service	12,164	8,820	+ 37.9
Farm, Fish., Forestry	1,214	1,123	+ 8.1
Processing	1,520	993	+ 53.1
Machine Trades	4,531	3,544	+ 27.8
Bench Work	4,375	3,317	+ 31.9
Structural Work	9,668	7,040	+ 37.3
Miscellaneous	11,401	8,920	+ 27.8
Partial Applicants *	3,001	1,413	+ 112.4

* Partial Applicants are not occupationally classified

Not surprisingly, the number of unfilled job openings in Kansas dropped from 4,482 in January 1981 to 4,231 in January 1982, a decline of 5.6 per cent. Job openings in processing and machine trades each moved down by more than 48.0 per cent while miscellaneous job vacancies rose 16.3 per cent.

KANSAS UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

	1/1/82	1/1/81	1982/1981 Per Cent Change
All Occupations	4,231	4,482	- 5.6
Prof/Tech/Mgr.	804	982	- 18.1
Clerical and Sales	1,128	1,012	+ 11.5
Service	1,066	874	+ 0.1
Farm, Fish., Forestry	149	125	+ 19.2
Processing	71	156	- 54.5
Machine Trades	207	401	- 48.4
Bench Work	139	155	- 10.3
Structural Work	288	451	- 36.1
Miscellaneous	379	326	+ 16.3

PROJECTED JOB OPENINGS

A total of 266,175 job openings are projected to occur in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. Of this total, 135,175, or 50.8 per cent, will be due to replacement requirements while the remaining 131,000 openings, or 49.2 per cent will be the result of employment expansion.

Clerical occupations, with a total of 49,750, will account for the largest number of job openings of any occupational category in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. Of this total, 28,100, or 56.5 per cent of the openings will be the result of employment growth. Continued business strength and expansion will account for the large number of openings in this category.

Service occupations will supply the second largest number of job openings during the period, accounting for 42,175 of the 266,175 job openings expected. Again, the continuing and expanding need for health services and the increasingly large demand for a variety of food services will supply a large number of the job openings expected for this category from 1982 and 1985.

Laborers, except farm, on the other hand, will have the smallest worker requirement of all the occupational categories. Both employment expansion and replacement needs will each require 4,400 of the 8,800 total job openings expected to occur in this category between 1982 and 1985.

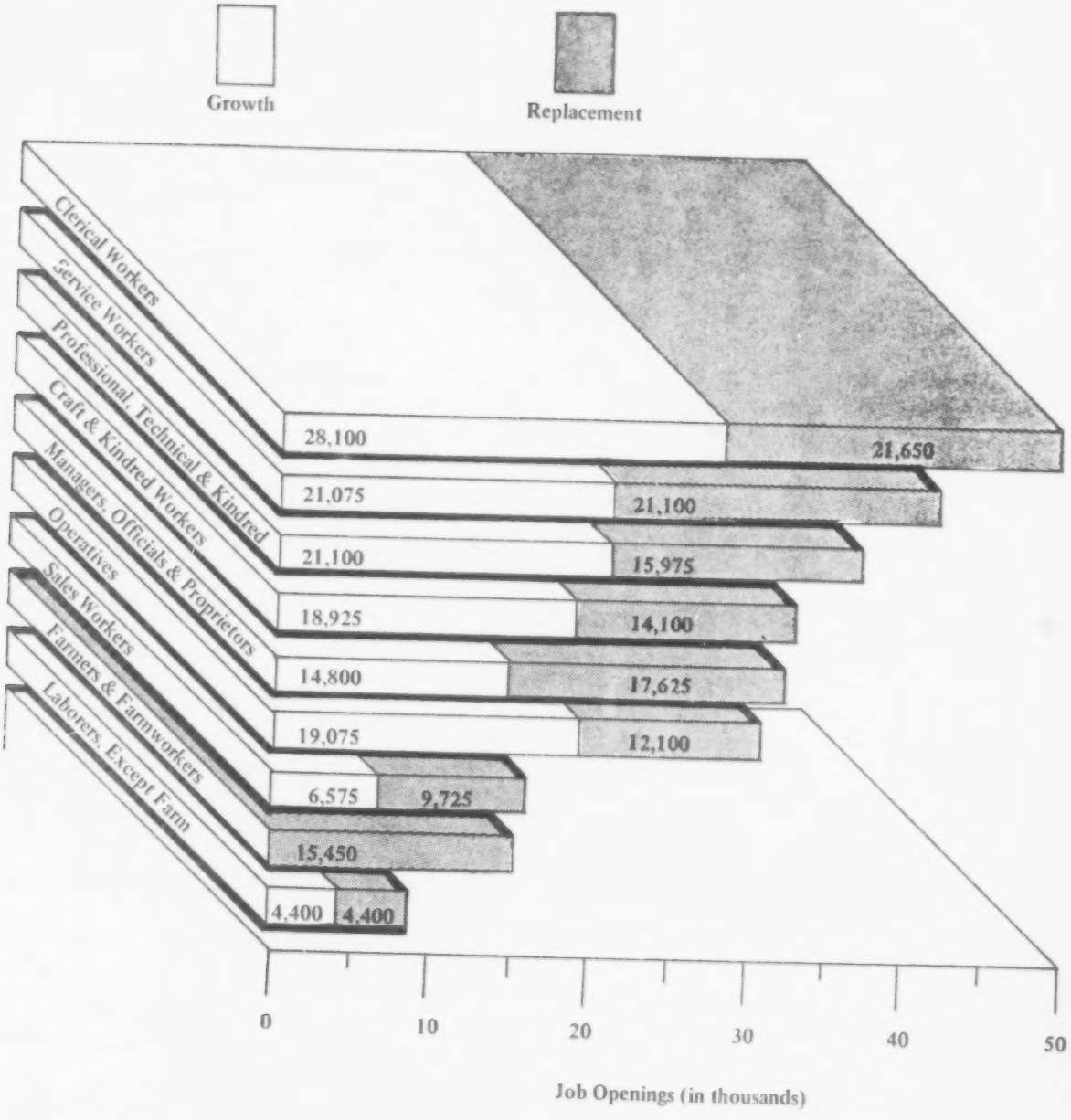
Of the 5,450 job openings expected to occur in the farm and farm workers category, all will be the result of replacement requirements

rather than employment growth. Actual employment in farming and farm occupations is projected to decline between 1982 and 1985. The high cost of farming, the high-risk nature of the occupation and the relatively unstable income are the main factors contributing to this decline.

Job openings projected to occur between 1982 and 1985 for each occupational category are detailed in the following graph.

PROJECTED KANSAS JOB OPENINGS

1982 to 1985



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PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Kansas is projected to reach 1,392,350 by 1985. This represents a growth of 19.5 per cent over the 1982 total of 1,165,200. Five of the nine occupational categories are projected to have growth rates above the 10.4 per cent average. All occupational categories, with the exception of farmers and farm workers, will experience employment growth during this period.

By 1985, clerical occupations will be the largest occupational category in Kansas. With an employment of 246,250, about 17.7 per cent of all workers will be employed in clerical occupations. This 1985 total is a 12.9 per cent increase over the 1982 employment of 218,150 and represents the second fastest growth rate among the categories. The large number of workers in clerical occupations and the expansion of this category between 1982 and 1985 emphasize the prominence and importance of clerical workers within business organizations as well as indicating continued business expansion in the future.

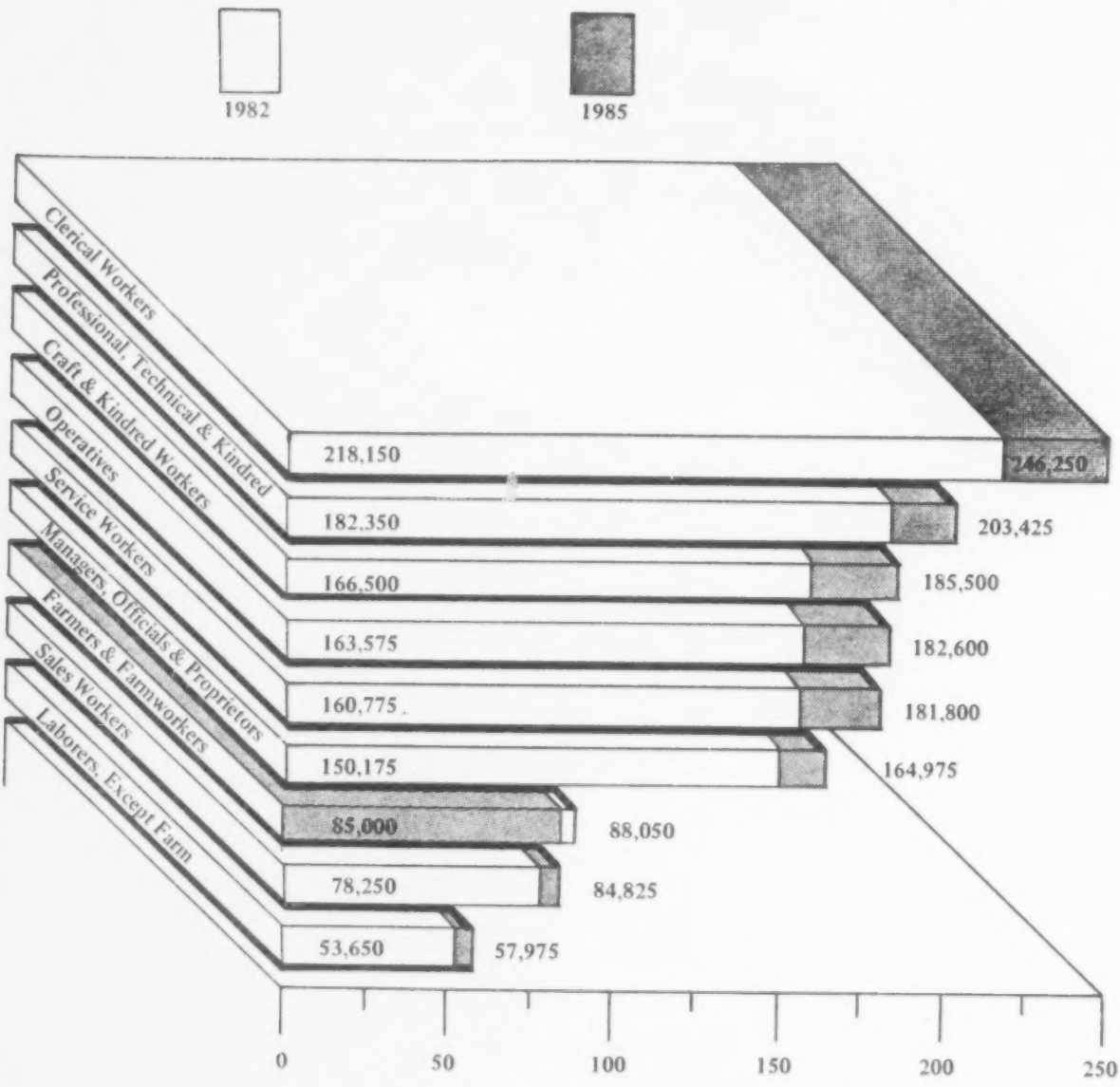
Employment in service occupations is projected to increase from 160,775 workers in 1982 to 181,800 workers in 1985. This is an increase of 13.1 per cent for the period and represents the fastest growing occupational category in Kansas. The increasing demand for health services will be the major contributor to the expansion in the services category. Other factors responsible for this growth include the growing demand for personal services; the need for additional protection of people and property; the demand for food service workers brought about by the growing popularity of restaurants and fast-food

establishments; and the increasing demand for building maintenance and cleaning services.

As mentioned earlier, farmers and farm workers is the only occupational category projected to decline from 1982 to 1985. Employment in this category is expected to total 85,000 workers in 1985, down from the 1982 employment of 88,050 workers. This is a 3.5 per cent decline for the period. The tremendous cost and investment involved in farming for both those individuals starting out and those established in farming and the high-risk nature and uncertainty of the occupation are major factors in the decline in employment in this occupational category.

The remaining occupational categories are projected to show varying rates of growth between 1982 and 1985. The laborers, except farm category will experience the smallest rate of growth with an increase of 8.1 per cent during this period. A detailed look at the projected employment for each occupational category for 1982 and 1985 is presented in the following chart.

PROJECTED KANSAS OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
1982 and 1985



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SERVICE OCCUPATIONS. Employment for service occupations is estimated to rise from 160,775 workers in 1982 to 181,000 in 1985, representing a 13.1 per cent increase. This field is projected to be the fastest growing occpational category in Kansas and will rank as the fifth largest by the mid-1980's.

Service occupations are expected to supply the second largest number of job openings in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. A total of 42,175 job openings are expected to occur in this category during that period. Approximately one-half, or 21,075, of these openings will occur due to replacement requirements. Occupational groups within the services category expected to have the greatest labor demand include food service workers, health service workers and cleaning service workers.

Job opportunities for food service workers will provide around 13,575 openings from 1982 to 1985. Employment growth will account for 6,975, or 51 per cent, of these job openings. This expansion will be the result of the continually growing popularity and convenience of a variety of restaurants, fast-food places and other eating establishments. About 5,100 job openings are expected for cooks, except private, while 3,625 of the 13,575 total job openings are expected for waiters and waitresses.

An increasingly health-conscious public and the subsequent demand for improvement and expansion of health services will be largely responsible for the 12,275 job openings projected for health service workers. Employment growth of 20.9 per cent is expected for this occupational group between 1982 and 1985. This expansion will create

about 64 per cent of the projected job openings. Among health service occupations, nurse aides, orderlies and practical nurses will account for most of the worker requirements.

Cleaning service workers will provide about 8,825 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Most of these projected openings will occur due to replacement demand, which will account for 5,500, or 62 per cent, of the openings, rather than employment growth. Janitors and sextons will account for 4,375 of the job openings during the 1982 to 1985 period. Building interior cleaners, meanwhile, are expected to provide 3,575 openings during the same period while lodging quarters cleaners should account for the remaining 875 job openings. The continuing demand for a variety of building maintenance services serves as the main factor for the large number of job openings expected for this occupational group.

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CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS. Employment in clerical occupations is expected to increase 12.9 per cent between 1982 and 1985. Employment in this second fastest growing category is estimated to total 246,250 by the mid-1980's, representing the largest occupational category in the state. By 1985, 17.7 per cent of the Kansas labor force will be employed in clerical occupations.

Clerical occupations will also supply the largest number of job openings of any category in Kansas with a projected total of 49,750 openings between 1982 and 1985. Despite the fact that clerical workers enter, leave and reenter the labor force frequently resulting

in a high number of job openings due to replacement demands, only 44 per cent, of 21,650, of the projected job openings are due to replacement needs. Fifty-six per cent, or 28,100, of the job openings expected to occur between 1982 and 1985 will be the result of employment growth indicating progressive business expansion during that period.

Although improved business procedures and office equipment will likely result in the reduction in demand of certain office machine operators, it is also likely that a new demand will arise for those individuals skilled or qualified to handle jobs created by improved or new electronic data processing operation. In addition, secretaries, typists, bookkeepers, cashiers and a wide variety of other clerical occupations are likely to maintain a strong future occupational demand.

* * * * *

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS. Employment in professional, technical and kindred occupations is expected to increase 11.6 per cent between 1982 and 1985. Employment in this category is expected to rise from 182,350 in 1982 to 203,425 in 1985. Professional, technical and kindred occupations will account for 14.6 per cent of the 1985 Kansas labor force and will rank as the second largest occupational category.

Of the 37,075 job openings projected to occur between 1982 and 1985, 21,100, or 56.9 per cent, will result from growth with the remaining openings stemming from replacement needs. Major occupational groups

requiring the greatest manpower needs during this period include medical workers; except technicians, teachers and miscellaneous professional occupations.

The increasing emphasis on health care will continue through the mid-1980's resulting in a demand for improved health services and an expansion of health care facilities in Kansas. These factors will help create a large number of openings for medical and health care workers. The medical workers; except technicians group will have the greatest manpower demand of any group in the category with a total of 8,600 job openings expected between 1982 and 1985. Sixty-seven per cent of these job openings will stem from employment growth and reflect the 19.0 per cent employment increase projected for this group. The remaining openings will result from replacement demand. Of this group, registered nurses will account for the most openings with a total of 3,975. Physicians will have the second largest manpower demand with a total of 1,675 openings with over 85 per cent of these openings a result of employment growth.

Teaching is the largest profession in Kansas, but projections indicate this group of occupations will experience a slow rate of growth to the mid-1980's. As a result, most of the projected 7,825 job openings will be the result of replacement requirements rather than employment growth. The outlook for preschool and elementary teachers, however, looks bright with improved job market conditions anticipated for these occupations during the mid-1980's. Demand for preschool and elementary teachers is largely dependent upon the birthrate for student enrollment. A projected increase in the birthrate in the late 1970's

and early 1980's is forecast and should increase the demand for these occupations in the mid-1980's. Also, a continued decline in the student-teacher ratio should provide a number of additional openings as well. Of the 2,650 openings projected to occur for teachers between 1982 and 1985 as a result of growth, 2,550 openings will be in elementary and preschool teaching. At the secondary-school level, declining enrollments through the mid-1980's are expected and will contribute to an over supply of secondary and college teachers. Low birthrates during the early and mid-1970's will begin to contribute to the declining enrollment of high school, vocational education and college students and the subsequently lower levels of secondary teachers in the mid-1980's. Although the lowering of the student-teacher ratio will create a number of openings, most openings for high school, college and vocational teachers will be the result of replacement needs.

The miscellaneous professional group is expected to provide 7,750 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Accountants are expected to have the greatest demand for workers of any occupation in this group with a total of 2,550 openings projected between 1982 and 1985. Lawyers are expected to have a 12.4 per cent increase in employment during this three-year period and provide 1,475 openings.

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OPERATIVES. Employment for operative occupations is expected to increase from 163,575 in 1982 to 182,600 in 1985. This represents a growth rate of 11.6 per cent. By the mid-1980's, operatives will be the fourth largest occupational category in Kansas.

Job openings are projected to total 31,175 between 1982 and 1985. Employment expansion will be responsible for 19,075, or 61.2 per cent, of these openings while replacement requirements will total 12,100 workers.

The greatest manpower demand in the operative category is expected to occur in assembling occupations. These occupations are expecting an employment growth of 18.8 per cent between 1982 and 1985. A total of 4,750 job openings are projected during this period of which 3,650, or 76.8 per cent, will be due to rapid employment expansion. The tremendous growth in assembling occupations will be the result of expected expansion in manufacturing industries which employ these types of occupations. Truck driving occupations should provide the second largest number of openings between 1982 and 1985 with a total of 4,375 openings projected. This large demand for truck drivers during the period signals the continuing and increasing importance of over-the-road transportation for moving all types of materials and products in spite of continually escalating fuel prices. Miscellaneous machine operatives and other operative occupations should also provide a substantial number of job openings between 1982 and 1985 with these occupations projected to provide 2,800 and 2,775 job openings, respectively. Finally, welders and flamecutters should experience an employment growth of 11.1 per cent between 1982 and 1985 and provide over 2,000 job openings during this period.

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CRAFT AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS. By the mid-1980's, employment for craft and kindred occupations should total 185,500 workers reflecting

an 11.4 per cent increase over the 1982 employment level of 166,500. Craft and kindred occupations comprise the third largest category in Kansas with a total of 13.3 per cent of the Kansas labor force employed in these occupations. This category should provide over 33,000 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Fifty-seven per cent of these projected openings will be the result of employment expansion while forty-three per cent will be due to replacement demand.

Construction workers are projected to show a moderate growth in employment between 1982 and 1985 with an increase of 10.5 per cent. This occupational group is expected to provide the most job openings of any group in this category with a total of 9,825 openings during the three-year period. Carpenters and apprentices will provide the most openings in this group with a total of about 875 openings per year, most of which will be created by replacement demands. Excavating and grading machine operators; electricians and apprentices; plumbers, pipefitters and apprentices; and painters and apprentices should each produce over 1,000 openings between 1982 and 1985. It should be remembered, however, that construction employment is extremely sensitive to economic fluctuations and seasonal factors and therefore, may change rapidly over short periods of time although long-term employment gains are projected.

The occupational group of mechanics, repairers and installers will provide a total of 8,450 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Sixty-one per cent of these openings will occur as a result of employment expansion reflecting the 12.0 per cent growth in employment for this group of occupations. Heavy equipment mechanics should require the

greatest manpower needs of any occupation in this group with a total of 625 workers per year. Automobile mechanics should follow with a total of 1,575 openings expected between 1982 and 1985 while aircraft mechanics will have an estimated need of 1,200 workers during this three-year period.

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MANAGERS, OFFICIALS AND PROPRIETORS. Employment of managers, officials and proprietors is expected to increase from 150,175 in 1982 to 164,975 in 1985, an increase of 9.9 per cent during this period. This category will represent 11.8 per cent of the Kansas labor force by the mid-1980's and rank as the sixth largest occupational category in Kansas. The moderate increase in employment between 1982 and 1985 will account for 14,800, or 45.6 per cent, of 32,425 job openings expected during this three-year period. The remaining 17,625 openings will occur as a result of replacement demand.

Miscellaneous managers and administrators will account for the greatest manpower demand with a total of 19,075 openings projected to occur between 1982 and 1985, representing nearly 60 per cent of all the openings expected to occur in this category. Bank financial managers will have the second largest demand for workers with a total of 2,450 openings expected to occur during the three-year period with 56 per cent of the openings being the result of employment growth. The growth in employment and large demand for workers in this occupation is due in large part to the continued proliferation of banks, expanded bank services and the addition of new banking facilities. The largest growth rate between 1982 and 1985 is projected to occur

for health administrators with an employment increase of 20.5 per cent. This employment growth will be responsible for almost 60 per cent of 1,425 job openings expected to occur for these occupations during the three-year period. Advancement in the quantity and quality of health services and the subsequent demand for increased and complex management of health care facilities supplying these services serve as main factors in the increased demand for health administrators.

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SALES OCCUPATIONS. The number of workers employed in sales occupations is projected to increase from 78,250 in 1982 to 84,825 in 1985, representing a growth rate of 8.4 per cent during this period. Of the total 16,300 job openings expected for this category 6,575, or 40.3 per cent, will arise from openings due to employment expansions and reflects the moderate growth rate of this occupational category. The remaining 9,725 openings will occur as a result of replacement requirement. This large proportion of openings due to replacement needs is due in part to exceptionally high turnover rates characteristic among sales workers. Workers in this category are characterized by commissioned, unstable salaries and a large number of part-time workers both of which lend to the high turnover rate.

Miscellaneous sales workers should supply the greatest number of job openings of any occupation in this category with a total of 4,000 openings per year. This occupation includes sales workers in such areas as department stores, clothing stores and the wide variety of other retail businesses. Insurance agents should have a demand of about 650 workers per year signaling the continuing and increasing

demand for insurance of all types. Real estate agents, as well, will show an increase in employment to the mid-1980's with manpower needs of 350 workers per year.

* * * * *

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM. The number of nonfarm laborers in Kansas is expected to increase 8.1 per cent from 53,650 workers in 1982 to 57,975 workers in 1985. This category will be the smallest occupational category in the state comprising only 4.2 per cent of the Kansas labor force by 1985. A total of 8,800 job openings are projected to occur from 1982 to 1985 with both employment expansion and replacement requirements each accounting for 4,400 of the openings.

Construction laborers should account for 1,900 of these job openings between 1982 and 1985 while gardeners and groundskeepers are projected to require 1,475 workers during this period. Other occupations expected to show large manpower requirements are material handlers and miscellaneous laborers. Each of these occupational classes are projected to supply over 1,000 job openings between 1982 and 1985.

* * * * *

FARMERS AND FARM OCCUPATIONS. By 1985, farmers and farm workers will be the third smallest occupational category in Kansas and is the only category projected to experience a decline in employment. Between 1982 and 1985, farmers and farm workers are estimated to decline by 3.5 per cent, dropping from 88,050 in 1982 to 85,000 in 1985. Although farming has been and continues to be the mainstay of the Kansas

economy, only 6.1 per cent of the state's labor force is projected to be employed in this category by the mid-1980's. The already high and continued increasing costs of farming, the high-risk nature of the occupation and continued technological improvements in equipment and farming techniques are just a few of the factors contributing to reduced employment levels in this category. Although a total of 15,450 job openings are projected to occur between 1982 and 1985 for farmers and farm workers, these openings will be a result of replacement demand rather than employment growth.

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SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS

There are 25 occupations that are expected to be in high demand in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. An occupation is considered to be in high demand if it meets the selected criteria of having 2,000 or more job openings between 1982 and 1985.

These selected high demand occupations will account for 137,725 of the 266,175 job openings expected to occur between 1982 and 1985, representing 51.7 per cent of the total worker requirements. The occupational classification expected to provide the largest number of job openings between 1982 and 1985 is the other managers and administrators category with a total of 19,075 openings during this period. Of this total, 11,000, or 57.7 per cent, will be due to replacement requirements with the other 8,075 openings occurring as a result of employment growth. The large number of job openings projected for this classification signals the continuing and expanding need for such management level positions in all types of businesses and indicates the importance of such occupations to the organizational needs of all industries.

The clerical workers and service workers categories will each account for six of these high demand occupations. The professional, technical and kindred; managers, officials and proprietors; and operatives categories will each have three of these occupations while the sales workers; craft and kindred workers; laborers, except farm; and farmers and farm workers categories will each account for one of these high demand occupations. The following table lists the selected high demand occupations according to the number of job openings expected to occur between 1982 and 1985.

KANSAS

Selected High Demand Occupations

1982 to 1985

Occupation	Projected Job Openings 1982 - 1985			
	Annual Average[1]	Total	Growth	Replacement
Other Managers and Administrators.....	6,350	19,075	8,075	11,000
Farmers (Owners and Tenants) [2].....	4,350	13,025	-2,050	15,075
Sales and Sales Workers, nec.....	4,000	12,025	5,150	6,875
Secretaries, Other.....	3,600	10,800	6,650	4,150
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers, nec...	2,775	8,300	5,825	2,475
Nurses Aides, Orderlies.....	2,625	7,875	4,875	3,000
Bookkeepers.....	1,775	5,350	2,375	2,975
Cooks, Except Private.....	1,700	5,100	2,450	2,650
Elementary School Teachers.....	1,675	5,025	2,125	2,900
Assemblers.....	1,575	4,750	3,650	1,100
Truck Drivers.....	1,475	4,375	2,800	1,575
Janitors and Sextons.....	1,450	4,375	1,175	3,200
Registered Nurses.....	1,325	3,975	2,550	1,425
Cashiers.....	1,225	3,675	1,875	1,800
Waiters.....	1,225	3,625	1,950	1,675
Building Interior Cleaners, nec.....	1,200	3,575	1,650	1,925
Typists.....	950	2,850	1,525	1,325
Miscellaneous Machine Operators.....	925	2,800	1,875	925
Operatives, nec.....	925	2,775	1,625	1,150
Carpenters and Apprentices.....	875	2,625	775	1,850
Accountants.....	850	2,550	1,325	1,225
Receptionists.....	850	2,550	1,575	975
Bank, Financial Managers.....	825	2,450	1,375	1,075
Practical Nurses.....	725	2,200	1,375	825
Office Managers, nec.....	675	2,000	1,300	700

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1 Due to rounding, the annual number of job openings will not always add up to the total number of openings expected for the 1982 - 1985 period.

2 Job openings due to replacement demand rather than employment growth.

SELECTED FAST GROWING OCCUPATIONS

Occupations considered to be fast growing in Kansas between 1982 and 1985 meet two criteria. First, they must have a projected growth rate of at least 20.8 per cent (two times the average growth rate for all occupations of 10.4 per cent). Second, these occupations must have an employment level of 1,000 workers or more by 1985. The second condition eliminates those occupations with small employment levels. Occupations meeting only one of the two selected criteria are excluded.

Medical secretaries are projected to have the largest growth rate of all the selected fast growing occupations with 29.3 per cent increase in employment between 1982 and 1985. The need for more abundant and accurate medical record keeping and the increased importance of technical experience and knowledge among clerical workers in the medical and health field are factors in the rapid expansion projected for this occupation. In general, expansion in this occupation as well as a variety of other health related occupations will occur as a result of the continuing and increasing demand for improved and expanded health services. Of the 11 occupations listed as fast growing, seven are health related, including the five fastest growing occupations. Miscellaneous clerical workers, on the other hand, is expected to provide the largest employment growth of the fast growing occupations, increasing from 25,750 workers in 1982 to 31,575 workers by 1985. This represents an employment growth of 5,825 workers during that period and a growth rate of 22.6 per cent. The growth in this occupational classification reflects the continued business expansion expected to occur during the period. The following table lists the selected fast growing occupations in order of percentage increase.

KANSAS

Selected Fast Growing Occupations

1982 to 1985

Occupation	Employment 1982	Employment 1985	Growth 1982-1985	Per Cent Change 1982-1985
Secretaries, Medical	1,025	1,325	300	29.3
Optometrists	825	1,050	225	27.3
Dental Assistants	2,825	3,500	675	23.9
Health Aides, Except Nursing	5,075	6,275	1,200	23.6
Physicians, M.D. Osteopaths	6,325	7,800	1,475	23.3
Mine Operatives, nec	4,350	5,350	1,000	23.0
Clerical Workers, nec	25,750	31,575	5,825	22.6
Practical Nurses	6,075	7,450	1,375	22.6
Radiologic Technologists, Technicians	1,450	1,775	325	22.4
Molders, Metal and Apprentices	900	1,100	200	22.2
Aircraft Mechanics	4,450	5,425	975	21.9

SELECTED DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Thirteen occupations are projected to experience a decline in employment between 1982 and 1985. Those occupations with a negative growth rate between 1982 and 1985 and an employment level of at least 1,000 workers at the end of this period are considered declining occupations and are listed in the following table.

Stenographers are projected to experience the largest percentage drop of the selected declining occupations with an employment decrease of 6.4 per cent between 1982 and 1985. The proliferation and advancement of word processing machines and other high technology office equipment for use in every day office work and the subsequent decline in the use of shorthand in dictation of correspondence, reports and other business matters are expected to result in a gradual decline in this clerical occupation during the period. Farmers, meanwhile, are projected to experience the largest decline in employment, decreasing from 59,250 in 1982 to 57,200 in 1985. This is a decline of 2,050 workers and represents a 3.5 per cent decline in employment. As mentioned before, the increased costs of all facets of farming, the high risk nature of the occupation and the uncertainty of farm income are just a few of the factors contributing to the projected decline in the number of farmers. The following table lists the selected declining occupations in order of percentage decreases.

KANSAS

Selected Declining Occupations

1982 to 1985

Occupation	Employment 1982	Employment 1985	Growth 1982-1985	Per Cent Change 1982-1985
Stenographers	1,175	1,100	- 75	- 6.4
Garage Workers, Gas Station Attendants	5,625	5,350	- 275	- 4.9
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	1,050	1,000	- 50	- 4.8
Sewers and Stitchers	2,400	2,300	- 100	- 4.2
Hucksters and Peddlers	4,875	4,700	- 175	- 3.6
Farmers (Owners and Tenants)	59,250	57,200	-2,050	- 3.5
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	14,875	14,350	- 525	- 3.5
Farm Laborers, Unpaid Family	12,850	12,400	- 450	- 3.5
Bus Drivers	3,050	2,950	- 100	- 3.3
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Except Mfg	2,050	2,000	- 50	- 2.4
Dressmakers, Except Factory	1,925	1,900	- 25	- 1.3
School Admin., Elementary, Secondary	3,525	3,500	- 25	- 0.7
Secondary School Teachers	13,075	13,000	- 75	- 0.6

SPECIAL WORKER GROUPS IN THE LABOR FORCE

VETERANS

An estimated 307,000 veterans were living in Kansas as of March 31, 1982. Veteran survivors of World War II were the largest group, accounting for about two of every five veterans. Vietnam era veterans comprised the second largest sector, approximately 31 per cent of the total, while those who participated in the Korean conflict made up nearly one-fifth of the overall veteran count. World War I veterans numbered 6,000 as of March 31, 1982. Sedgwick County was home for the largest number (52,400), followed by Johnson County - 35,880, Wyandotte County - 27,860, and Shawnee County - 24,840. Collectively, these four counties accounted for about 46 per cent of the total number. The overall veteran population grew dramatically after World War II; however, growth in the total count following the Vietnam era in May of 1975 has been much slower. It is anticipated that the veteran population will actually begin to decline somewhat in the near future as the large group of World War II veterans diminishes more rapidly. As with the general civilian population, the average age of veterans is expected to continue on an upward trend in the coming years.

MINORITIES

The 1980 census listed a total minority population, excluding persons of a Spanish origin, of 195,456 for the state of Kansas. The Bureau of the Census identified race into four racial groups, excluding white. The groups area Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and Other.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly.

The category "Other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

The 1980 census listed a total of 126,127 as Black, 15,371 as American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, 15,078 as Asian and Pacific Islander, and 38,880 as Other. Persons of Spanish origin was 63,333. The total state population in Kansas in 1980 was 2,363,208.

FEMALES

More women than ever before are appearing in the nations labor force, creating a pattern which some labor officials have declared to be the most important change in American life since World War II. Behind the growth of women in the job market is a cluster of developments; changing social values and attitudes, rising levels of education, a decline in the nation's birth rate and federal laws which have increased job opportunities for women. Another major factor has been inflation. More and more families are finding that it takes two incomes to maintain the life-style in which they have grown accustomed to living.

In Kansas, women make up about 43 per cent of the nonfarm wage and salary employment total. The finance and services divisions have the greatest amount of females at 63 per cent each followed by trade at 44 per cent and government at 38 per cent. The manufacturing division employs 28 per cent followed closely by transportation-utilities with 25 per cent. Construction has the lowest number of women with nine per cent.

YOUTH

Young people, aged 16 to 19 years of age, have continually experienced problems of finding jobs. A number of factors have always been a barrier when young people seek work such as lack of experience, education, age, and little or no work history. Whenever the nation experiences any economic difficulties, such as the current recession, the impact is the greatest in this group. In times of an economic downturn and labor surpluses, employers will fill any vacancies with the more experienced worker. With a shortage of experience and a very short or no work history, it is very difficult for the young person to compete for available jobs. As of January 1982, young persons in the 16 to 19 age bracket made up approximately eight per cent of the total civilian labor force in the United States. The labor force for this group nationwide was about 8,650,000 in January with approximately 6,775,000 employed. The unemployed total stood at 1,875,000 with an unemployment rate of 21.7 per cent. The effects of the recession on this group can be readily seen when looking at what occurred in this group during 1981. The lowest rate of unemployment for young persons in 1981 was in July when the rate was 18.7 per cent. From July on, the unemployment rate moved up an average of 0.5 per cent a month. The outlook for young people in the coming months is rather bleak as the closing of schools and graduation add more to the unemployed totals. The economy is expected to remain very sluggish for the rest of the year adding to the problems of young people in seeking work.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

A significant employment barrier for the economically disadvantaged has been lack of work experience, training or skills.

Another factor is that many rural and remote areas are not served by public transportation, therefore the individual may have difficulty in getting to places where available jobs are located.

To some extent, working conditions such as irregular hours and rigid hiring standards (formal education requirements and previous experience with specific machinery) may present problems in some industries. In some cases the greatest job opportunities lie in highly seasonal industries. However, employment in these industries often provide only a limited income with intermittent periods of unemployment.

Local offices report that the disadvantaged are rarely acquainted with job training programs and other available job information. In order to assist them in obtaining suitable employment, it would appear that wider publicity and dissemination of such information is needed.

Other barriers include a lack of low-cost child care facilities, poor health, poor work habits and low motivation as well as language problems.

STATISTICAL

INFORMATION

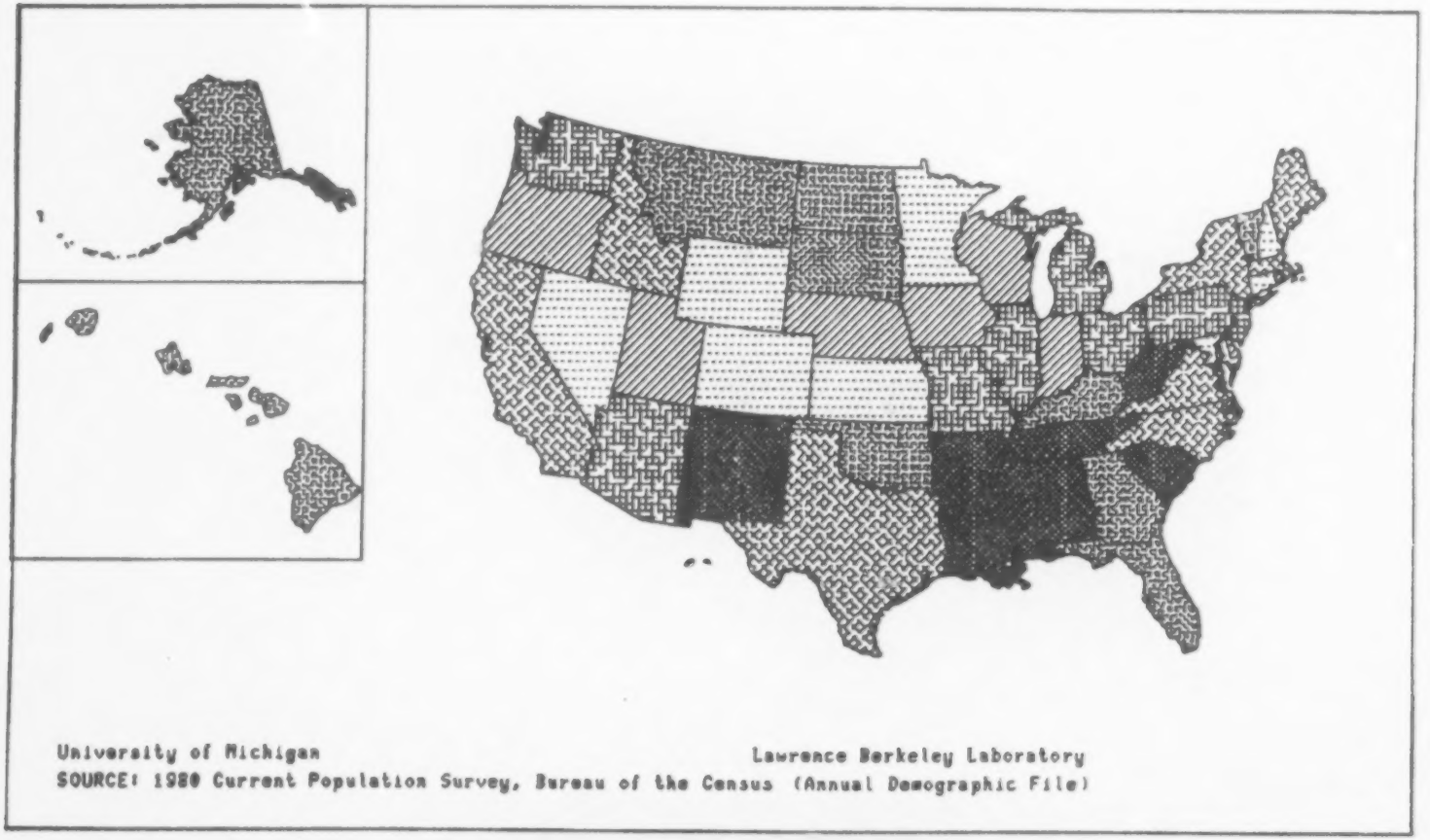
KANSAS EMPLOYMENT CHANGES BY INDUSTRY
(Annual Averages in Thousands)

				Numerical Change		Per Cent Change	
	1981	1980	1977	1981 1980	1981 1977	1981 1980	1981 1977
Nonfarm Wage and Salary	949.1	944.7	871.0	+ 4.4	+ 78.1	+ 0.5	+ 9.0
Manufacturing	187.9	190.5	172.9	- 2.6	+ 15.0	- 1.4	+ 8.7
Durable Goods	118.7	122.3	108.0	- 3.6	+ 10.7	- 2.9	+ 9.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.1	7.7	8.2	- 0.6	- 1.1	- 7.8	- 13.4
Primary Metals	3.7	3.9	3.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5	- 5.1	+ 15.6
Fabricated Metals	12.4	13.0	13.2	- 0.6	- 0.8	- 4.6	- 6.1
Machinery	34.1	35.1	29.3	- 1.0	+ 4.8	- 2.8	+ 16.4
Transportation Equip.	50.5	51.3	42.0	- 0.8	+ 8.5	- 1.6	+ 20.2
Aircraft & Parts	43.5	43.7	31.3	- 0.2	+ 12.2	- 0.5	+ 39.0
Other Durable Goods	10.9	11.3	12.2	- 0.4	- 1.3	- 3.5	- 10.7
Nondurable Goods	69.2	68.2	64.8	+ 1.0	+ 4.4	+ 1.5	+ 6.8
Food & Kindred	23.9	23.3	22.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	+ 4.4
Meat Products	9.8	9.3	8.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 5.4	+ 12.6
Dairy Products	1.9	2.0	2.9	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 5.0	- 34.5
Grain Mill Products	4.2	4.0	3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 5.0	+ 23.5
Apparel	3.6	3.6	4.0	0	- 0.4	0	- 10.0
Printing & Publishing	16.9	16.8	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	+ 13.4
Chemicals	8.8	9.1	8.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8	- 3.3	+ 10.0
Petroleum & Coal	5.2	4.6	4.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 13.0	+ 18.2
Other Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.8	10.6	0	+ 0.2	0	+ 1.9
Mining	19.1	16.1	11.8	+ 3.0	+ 7.3	+ 18.6	+ 61.9
Construction	42.5	46.5	45.6	- 4.0	- 3.1	- 8.6	- 6.8
Transportation-Utilities	63.0	63.7	59.3	- 0.7	+ 3.7	- 1.1	+ 6.2
Trade	228.2	226.4	211.9	+ 1.8	+ 16.3	+ 0.8	+ 7.7
Wholesale	65.4	64.7	59.2	+ 0.7	+ 6.2	+ 1.1	+ 10.5
Retail	162.8	161.7	152.7	+ 1.1	+ 10.1	+ 0.7	+ 6.6
General Merchandise	25.7	23.7	22.7	+ 2.0	+ 3.0	+ 8.4	+ 13.2
Food	22.8	23.0	20.1	- 0.2	+ 2.7	- 0.9	+ 13.4
Automotive	20.6	21.8	23.9	- 1.2	- 3.3	- 5.5	- 13.8
Apparel & Accessories	10.1	10.1	9.5	0	+ 0.6	0	+ 6.3
Finance	47.9	47.2	43.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.3	+ 1.5	+ 9.9
Banking	15.7	15.4	14.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 11.3
Insurance Carriers	11.6	11.2	10.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 3.6	+ 7.4
Service	173.7	166.8	149.0	+ 6.9	+ 24.7	+ 4.1	+ 16.6
Government	186.8	187.5	176.9	- 0.7	+ 9.9	- 0.4	+ 5.6

ABOVE 22.0
19.0 - 22.0
16.0 - 18.9
14.0 - 15.9
13.0 - 13.9
BELOW 13.0

Population Economically Disadvantaged

Calculated As A Percentage Of Total Population 14 Years & Over



University of Michigan
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
SOURCE: 1980 Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census (Annual Demographic File)

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Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged Registered Jobseekers in Kansas
March 31, 1982

TOTAL - STATEWIDE	39,349
Age	
Under 15	129
16 - 19	5,032
20 - 21	4,392
22 - 39	22,716
40 - 54	5,377
55 & Over	1,703
Sex	39,349
Male	19,482
Female	19,867
Highest School Grade	
0 - 7	2,420
8 - 11	15,021
12	16,762
Over 12	5,146
Residence	39,349
Urban	32,289
Rural	7,060
Race/Ethnic	39,349
White	25,774
Black	9,312
Hispanic	1,556
Amer/Indian & Alaskan Native	439
Asian/Pacific	2,169
Other	99
Veteran	5,335
Handicapped	3,008
Welfare	22,272

Source: ESARS Table A18

POPULATION
STATE AND CETA AREAS
1980

Area	1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
KANSAS	2,363,208	2,249,071	+ 5.1	195,456	+ 8.3
Wichita SMSA	411,313	389,352	+ 5.6	48,008	+ 11.7
Sedgwick	366,531	350,694	+ 4.5	47,115	+ 12.9
Butler	44,782	38,658	+ 15.8	893	+ 2.0
Kansas City SMSA	442,604	406,918	+ 8.8	55,321	+ 12.5
Johnson	270,269	220,073	+ 22.8	7,650	+ 2.8
Wyandotte	172,335	186,845	- 7.8	47,671	+ 27.7
Topeka SMSA	185,442	180,619	+ 2.7	17,868	+ 9.6
Shawnee	154,916	155,322	- 0.3	17,493	+ 11.3
Osage	15,319	13,352	+ 14.7	165	+ 1.1
Jefferson	15,207	11,945	+ 27.3	210	+ 1.4
Lawrence SMSA	67,640	57,932	+ 16.8	7,218	+ 10.7
Douglas	67,640	57,932	+ 16.8	7,218	+ 10.7
CETA ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS					
Balance of State	1,756,685	1,630,350	+ 7.7	86,838	+ 4.9
CETA Area I	297,135	293,737	+ 1.2	11,607	+ 3.9
Barton	31,343	30,663	+ 2.2	745	+ 2.4
Cheyenne	3,678	4,256	- 13.6	24	+ 0.7
Clark	2,599	2,896	- 10.3	20	+ 0.8
Comanche	2,554	2,702	- 5.5	6	+ 0.2

(continued)

POPULATION
STATE AND CETA AREAS
1980
(continued)

Area	1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
Decatur	4,509	4,988	- 9.6	16	+ 0.4
Edwards	4,271	4,581	- 6.8	154	+ 3.6
Ellis	26,098	24,730	+ 5.5	386	+ 1.5
Finney	23,825	19,029	+ 25.2	2,381	+ 10.0
Ford	24,315	22,587	+ 7.7	1,490	+ 6.1
Gove	3,726	3,940	- 5.4	21	+ 0.6
Graham	3,995	4,751	- 15.9	151	+ 3.8
Grant	6,977	5,961	+ 17.0	643	+ 9.2
Gray	5,138	4,516	+ 13.8	85	+ 1.7
Greeley	1,845	1,819	+ 1.4	68	+ 3.7
Hamilton	2,514	2,747	- 8.5	53	+ 2.1
Haskell	3,814	3,672	+ 3.9	243	+ 6.4
Hodgeman	2,269	2,662	- 14.8	37	+ 1.6
Kiowa	4,046	4,088	- 1.0	27	+ 6.7
Kearny	3,435	3,047	+ 12.7	255	+ 7.4
Lane	2,472	2,707	- 8.7	30	+ 1.2
Logan	3,478	3,814	- 8.8	40	+ 1.2
Meade	4,788	4,912	- 2.5	112	+ 2.3
Morton	3,454	3,576	- 3.4	180	+ 5.2
Ness	4,498	4,791	- 6.1	25	+ 0.6
Norton	6,689	7,279	- 8.1	44	+ 0.7
Osborne	5,959	6,416	- 7.1	42	+ 0.7
Pawnee	8,065	8,484	- 4.9	449	+ 5.6

POPULATION
STATE AND CETA AREAS
1980
(continued)

Area	1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
Phillips	7,406	7,888	- 6.1	37	+ 0.5
Rawlins	4,105	4,393	- 6.6	15	+ 0.4
Rooks	7,006	7,628	- 8.2	63	+ 0.9
Rush	4,516	5,117	- 11.7	22	+ 0.5
Russell	8,868	9,428	- 5.9	79	+ 0.9
Scott	5,782	5,606	+ 3.1	132	+ 2.3
Seward	17,071	15,744	+ 8.4	2,207	+ 12.9
Sheridan	3,544	3,859	- 8.2	9	+ 0.3
Sherman	7,759	7,792	- 0.4	359	+ 4.6
Smith	5,947	6,757	- 12.0	22	+ 0.4
Stanton	2,339	2,287	+ 2.3	206	+ 8.8
Stevens	4,736	4,196	+ 12.8	238	+ 5.0
Thomas	8,451	7,501	+ 12.7	97	+ 1.1
Trego	4,165	4,436	- 6.1	28	+ 0.7
Wallace	2,045	2,215	- 7.7	36	+ 1.8
Wichita	3,041	3,274	- 7.1	330	+ 10.9
CETA Area II	398,382	367,810	+ 8.3	14,177	+ 3.6
Barber	6,548	7,016	- 6.7	91	+ 1.4
Butler	44,782	38,658	+ 15.8	893	+ 2.0
Chautauqua	5,016	4,642	+ 8.1	148	+ 3.0
Cowley	36,824	35,012	+ 5.2	2,145	+ 5.8
Elk	3,918	3,858	+ 6.1	48	+ 1.2

POPULATION
STATE AND CETA AREAS
1980
(continued)

Area	1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
Greenwood	8,764	9,141	- 4.1	87	+ 1.0
Harper	7,778	7,871	- 1.2	78	+ 1.0
Harvey	30,531	27,236	+ 12.1	1,528	+ 5.0
Kingman	8,960	8,886	+ 0.8	90	+ 1.0
McPherson	26,855	24,778	+ 8.4	482	+ 1.8
Marion	13,522	13,935	- 3.0	183	+ 1.4
Pratt	10,275	10,056	+ 2.2	293	+ 2.9
Reno	64,983	60,765	+ 6.9	3,275	+ 5.0
Rice	11,900	12,320	- 3.4	351	+ 2.9
Sedgwick	87,259	74,140	+ 17.7	3,661	+ 4.2
Stafford	5,539	5,943	- 6.8	87	+ 1.6
Sumner	24,928	23,553	+ 5.8	737	+ 3.0
CETA Area III	330,745	316,031	+ 0.7	24,928	+ 7.5
Chase	3,309	3,408	- 2.9	60	+ 1.8
Clay	9,802	9,890	- 0.9	54	+ 0.6
Cloud	12,494	13,466	- 7.2	64	+ 0.5
Coffey	9,370	7,397	+ 26.7	76	+ 0.8
Dickinson	20,175	19,993	+ 0.9	278	+ 1.4
Ellsworth	6,640	6,146	+ 8.0	93	+ 1.4
Geary	29,852	28,111	+ 6.2	8,174	+ 27.4
Jewell	5,241	6,099	- 14.1	23	+ 0.4
Lincoln	4,145	4,582	- 9.5	25	+ 0.6

POPULATION
STATE AND CETA AREAS
1980
(continued)

Area	1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
Lyon	35,108	32,071	+ 9.5	2,057	+ 5.9
Marshall	12,720	13,139	- 3.2	37	+ 0.3
Mitchell	8,117	8,010	+ 1.3	73	+ 0.9
Morris	6,419	6,432	- 0.2	73	+ 1.1
Nemaha	11,211	11,825	- 5.2	88	+ 0.8
Ottawa	5,971	6,183	- 3.4	31	+ 0.5
Pottawatomie	14,782	11,755	+ 25.8	177	+ 1.2
Republic	7,569	8,498	- 10.9	32	+ 0.4
Riley	63,505	56,788	+ 11.8	10,772	+ 17.0
Saline	48,905	46,592	+ 5.0	2,598	+ 5.3
Wabaunsee	6,867	6,397	+ 7.3	114	+ 1.7
Washington	8,543	9,249	- 7.6	29	+ 0.3
CETA AREA IV	203,735	198,069	+ 2.9	9,062	+ 4.4
Allen	15,654	15,043	+ 4.1	458	+ 2.9
Bourbon	15,969	15,215	+ 5.0	563	+ 3.5
Cherokee	22,304	21,549	+ 3.5	708	+ 3.2
Crawford	37,916	37,850	+ 0.2	918	+ 2.4
Labette	25,682	25,775	- 0.4	1,771	+ 6.9
Linn	8,234	7,770	+ 6.0	80	+ 1.0
Montgomery	42,281	39,949	+ 5.8	3,769	+ 8.9
Neosho	18,967	18,812	+ 0.8	543	+ 2.9
Wilson	12,128	11,317	+ 7.2	158	+ 1.3
Woodson	4,600	4,789	- 3.9	94	+ 2.0

POPULATION
STATE AND CETA AREAS
1980
(concluded)

Area	1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
CETA Area V.....	526,688	454,703	+ 15.8	27,064	+ 5.1
Anderson.....	8,749	8,501	+ 2.9	74	+ 0.8
Atchison.....	18,397	19,165	- 4.0	1,398	+ 7.6
Brown.....	11,955	11,685	+ 2.3	827	+ 6.9
Doniphan.....	9,268	9,107	+ 1.8	375	+ 4.0
Douglas.....	67,640	57,932	+ 16.8	7,218	+ 10.7
Franklin.....	21,813	20,007	+ 9.0	650	+ 3.0
Jackson.....	11,644	10,342	+ 12.6	598	+ 5.1
Jefferson.....	15,207	11,945	+ 27.3	210	+ 1.4
Johnson.....	270,269	220,073	+ 22.8	7,650	+ 2.8
Leavenworth.....	54,809	53,340	+ 2.8	7,088	+ 12.9
Miami.....	21,618	19,254	+ 12.3	811	+ 3.8
Osage.....	15,319	13,352	+ 14.7	165	+ 1.1
PRIME SPONSORS					
City of Wichita.....	279,272	276,554	+ 1.0	43,454	+ 15.6
Kansas City-Wyandotte County	172,335	186,845	- 7.8	47,671	+ 27.7
Topeka-Shawnee County.....	154,916	155,322	- 0.3	17,493	+ 11.3

SELECTED HOURLY WAGE COMPARISON
JANUARY 1981 KANSAS VERSUS U. S. AVERAGE

	Kansas	U. S. [1]
	$	$
All Manufacturing	8.52	8.38
Durable Goods	8.55	8.86
Fabricated Metal Products	7.48	8.55
Machinery	7.70	8.58
Transportation Equipment	9.95	10.58
Nondurable Goods	8.49	7.69
Food & Kindred Products	8.37	7.83
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.74	5.17
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.38	12.05

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1 U. S. Data is from Employment and Earnings, February 1982, U. S. Dept. of Labor.
All hourly wages are January 1982 preliminary.

TABLE I
FIVE-YEAR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN KANSAS

NEW INDUSTRIES

SIC	INDUSTRY	1977 Co's	1977 Jobs	1978 Co's	1978 Jobs	1979 Co's	1979 Jobs	1980 Co's	1980 Jobs	1981 Co's	1981 Jobs	TOTAL Co's	TOTAL Jobs
20	Food & kindred products .	6	180	8	790	11	467	7	2690	4	49	36	4176
22	Textile mill products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Apparel & related products	4	24	4	267	4	25	2	259	1	15	15	590
24	Lumber and wood products	11	140	9	257	9	103	3	23	8	112	40	635
25	Furniture and fixtures	7	115	4	15	1	7	2	70	3	25	17	232
26	Paper & allied products ..	4	37	6	182	—	—	3	65	2	101	15	385
27	Printing and allied products	14	76	15	248	16	67	11	79	11	34	67	504
28	Chemicals & allied products	5	28	2	7	6	70	2	35	4	44	19	184
29	Petroleum refining	3	39	1	8	1	100	1	11	2	55	8	213
30	Rubber and plastics	4	112	6	124	5	276	5	34	5	71	25	617
31	Leather & leather products	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	3	17	4	32
32	Stone, clay, glass & concrete products	10	323	7	44	6	27	4	39	9	62	36	495
33	Primary metal industries ..	2	63	2	13	1	14	1	8	1	7	7	105
34	Fabricated metals	12	365	12	430	15	276	5	87	9	312	53	1470
35	Machinery, except electrical	23	238	17	644	24	349	20	407	30	722	114	2360
36	Electrical & electronic equip.	4	740	3	39	3	27	5	36	7	140	22	982
37	Transportation equipment .	9	402	5	179	11	508	3	21	3	6	31	1116
38	Professional, scientific & optical goods	2	81	1	20	1	200	4	51	3	37	11	389
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	35	1	400	5	15	3	15	1	6	14	471
	TOTALS	124	2998	104	3682	119	2531	81	3930	106	1815	534	14956

Source: Economic Analysis Section, KDED

TABLE II
FIVE-YEAR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN KANSAS

EXPANDED INDUSTRIES

SIC	INDUSTRY	1977 Co's	1977 Jobs	1978 Co's	1978 Jobs	1979 Co's	1979 Jobs	1980 Co's	1980 Jobs	1981 Co's	1981 Jobs	TOTAL Co's	TOTAL Jobs
20	Food & kindred products .	11	571	8	64	5	145	17	105	10	1074	51	1959
22	Textile mill products	—	—	—	—	1	50	1	—	—	—	2	50
23	Apparel & related products	1	21	—	—	—	—	2	105	—	—	3	126
24	Lumber and wood products	4	155	1	25	2	30	2	16	3	220	12	446
25	Furniture and fixtures	1	5	2	24	—	—	1	30	—	—	4	59
26	Paper & allied products ..	1	5	2	50	2	40	2	15	2	25	9	135
27	Printing and allied products	5	75	—	—	2	4	5	242	2	200	14	521
28	Chemicals & allied products	2	—	4	175	5	117	5	345	6	46	22	683
29	Petroleum refining	1	10	1	—	1	—	4	25	2	—	9	35
30	Rubber and plastics	7	83	3	396	4	155	5	264	6	1580	25	2478
31	Leather & leather products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Stone, clay, glass & concrete products	5	85	3	9	—	—	3	124	4	2	15	220
33	Primary metal industries ..	—	—	2	20	1	—	1	—	4	10	8	30
34	Fabricated metals	8	194	11	229	7	163	10	225	5	140	41	951
35	Machinery, except electrical	10	1470	9	215	13	793	16	288	15	123	63	2889
36	Electrical & electronic equip.	1	50	3	269	5	475	5	196	4	590	18	1580
37	Transportation equipment .	9	2243	13	2171	11	6135	9	5293	5	1120	47	16962
38	Professional, scientific & optical goods	—	—	1	55	—	—	2	134	1	4	4	193
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	54	2	80	—	—	1	—	1	—	8	134
	TOTALS	70	5021	65	3282	59	2407	91	7407	70	5134	355	29,451

Source: Economic Analysis Section, KDED

KANSAS SUMMARY
REGISTERED JOB SEEKERS
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
JUNE 1, 1982

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES	TOTAL	WOMEN
ALL OCCUPATIONS	61,974	26,190
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL	5,548	2,287
CLERICAL AND SALES	13,053	9,961
SERVICE	10,418	6,788
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED	1,017	179
PROCESSING	1,337	342
MACHINE TRADES	4,734	705
BENCH WORK	3,865	2,245
STRUCTURAL WORK	9,501	1,053
MISCELLANEOUS WORK	10,164	1,510
PARTIAL APPLICANTS 1/	2,337	1,120

1/ PARTIAL APPLICANTS ARE NOT OCCUPATIONALLY CLASSIFIED

REGISTERED JOB SEEKERS
BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	WOMEN
ALL	61,974	26,190
UNDER 22	14,327	6,188
22 TO 44	39,167	16,184
45 TO 64	8,111	3,646
65 AND OVER	369	172

STATEWIDE SUMMARY
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DURATION
JUNE 1, 1982
(excludes state government)

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES	JUN 1, 1982	DURATION: UNDER 15 DAYS	DURATION: 15 TO 29 DAYS	DURATION: 30 DAYS AND OVER	MAR 1, 1982
ALL OCCUPATIONS.....	3,816	500	751	2,565	5,480
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL WORK.....	673	54	84	535	1,549
CLERICAL AND SALES WORK....	906	152	197	557	1,629
SERVICES.....	788	163	159	466	939
FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS.	280	20	116	144	233
PROCESSING.....	349	5	3	341	42
MACHINE TRADES.....	144	12	33	99	228
BENCH WORK.....	147	18	21	108	119
STRUCTURAL WORK.....	253	37	72	144	306
MISCELLANEOUS WORK.....	276	39	66	171	435

OPENING. A SINGLE JOB FOR WHICH THE LOCAL OFFICE HAS ON FILE A REQUEST TO SELECT AND REFER AN APPLICANT OR APPLICANTS.

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THREE-DIGIT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EXPERIENCING SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE LABOR SHORTAGES - JUNE 1, 1982

OCCUPATIONS IN ECONOMICS
DIETITIANS
INSPECTORS AND INVESTIGATORS, MANAGERIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE
OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK
MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
STENOGRAPHERS
HAND DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION OCCUPATIONS
SALES OCCUPATIONS, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
SALES OCCUPATIONS, BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
VENDING AND DOOR-TO-DOOR SELLING OCCUPATIONS
GRAIN FARMING OCCUPATIONS
DOMESTIC ANIMAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS
SLAUGHTERING, BREAKING, CURING, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

BEST AVAIL

THREE-DIGIT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EXPERIENCING SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE LABOR SURPLUSES - JUNE 1, 1982

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS
CASHIERS AND TELLERS
SHIPPING, RECEIVING, STOCK AND RELATED CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS
INFORMATION AND RECEPTION CLERKS
ATTENDANTS, HOSPITALS, MORGUES, AND RELATED HEALTH SERVICES
JANITORS
METAL MACHINING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
FABRICATING MACHINE OCCUPATIONS
MISCELLANEOUS METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
METAL UNIT ASSEMBLERS AND ADJUSTERS, N.E.C.
TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS, AND SHEET METAL WORKERS
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLERS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS
ARC WELDERS AND CUTTERS
WELDERS, CUTTERS, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
CARPENTERS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS
MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY
PACKAGING OCCUPATIONS
HOISTING AND CONVEYING OCCUPATIONS
OCCUPATIONS IN MOVING AND STORING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.C.
PACKAGING AND MATERIALS HANDLING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
EARTH BORING, DRILLING, CUTTING, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

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STATEWIDE SUMMARY
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES BY INDUSTRY
JUNE 1, 1982

INDUSTRY DIVISION	TOTAL	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES								
		PROFESS-IONAL & MANAGER-IAL	CLER-ICAL AND SALES	SER-VICE	AGRI-CUL-TURAL	PRO-CESS-ING	MACH-INE TRADES	BENCH WORK	STRUC-TURAL WORK	MIS-CELL-ANEOUS
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	6,080	1,586	1,737	998	364	356	216	152	334	337
AGRI., FISH. & FORESTRY..	84	2	2	3	69	0	0	1	0	7
MINING.....	13	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION....	185	9	20	4	1	0	8	2	124	17
MANUFACTURING.....	696	26	83	3	0	331	61	122	32	38
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	134	10	45	1	0	0	5	0	12	61
WHOLESALE-RETAIL TRADE...	1,020	42	309	415	86	15	43	4	8	98
FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE.	208	30	164	6	2	0	1	0	4	1
SERVICES.....	749	147	169	317	4	3	16	18	44	31
GOVERNMENT.....	2,991	1,319	944	249	202	7	81	5	110	74

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Division of Manpower and
Employment Statistics
Washington 25, D. C.

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT

FOR 1970 Forward (Year)

State KANSAS (Name) ____ (Code)

Area STATEWIDE (Name) ____ (Code)

Sheet ___ of ___ sheets

Transmittal date ____

Estimates adjusted to ____ (Benchmark date)

This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions, or (b) series which have not been submitted previously. One copy of each report should be sent to the BLS Division of Data Processing and one copy to the BLS regional office. Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail. Include division totals even though not published. Round employment to nearest hundred. Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	* 1970	* 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		929.6	935.4	968.6	1,014.1	1,043.9	1,067.9	1,102.6	1,137.8	1,172.2	1,204.9	1,213.1	1,211.4	
Employed		885.0	883.7	930.5	982.6	1,007.5	1,017.0	1,054.0	1,093.8	1,135.5	1,170.4	1,165.3	1,166.1	
Farm		79.8	81.5	83.1	85.6	80.1	77.3	75.7	73.0	67.6	65.5	64.0	62.6	
Nonfarm		805.2	802.2	847.4	897.0	927.4	939.7	978.3	1,020.8	1,067.9	1,104.9	1,101.3	1,103.5	
Unemployed		44.6	51.7	38.1	31.5	36.4	50.9	48.6	44.0	36.7	34.5	47.8	45.3	
Rate		4.8	5.5	3.9	3.1	3.5	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.7	
Labor-Management Disputes		2.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	

BLS 1890-E (11-66)

* 1967 SIC

(BLS 58 3171)

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATION AND WAGE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

Item	Total Nonag. & Ag.	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
OPENINGS RECEIVED												
TOTAL	101,766	4,349	7,410	23,284	15,382	15,422	7,073	8,315	2,715	10,637	4.31	7,179
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	8,166	203	478	2,703	625	435	391	405	317	1,534	4.80	1,075
20-24 Clerical	14,604	207	1,474	4,434	3,517	2,234	1,039	466	169	434	3.88	630
25-29 Sales	5,533	227	971	1,820	609	264	152	164	64	185	3.71	1,077
30 Domestic	5,063	1,076	211	741	804	789	68	338	17	340	4.20	679
31-39 Other Serv.	16,191	1,828	2,329	6,377	2,533	1,140	396	333	259	388	3.50	608
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	10,397	434	380	2,541	1,053	2,638	1,105	871	120	299	4.07	956
5 Processing	2,762	7	28	149	240	365	278	233	503	926	5.53	33
6 Machine Trades	3,398	25	266	212	319	499	355	395	232	780	4.95	315
7 Bench Work	2,826	13	216	550	760	626	175	178	33	153	4.06	122
8 Structural	11,777	76	252	916	1,288	2,532	1,721	2,006	585	1,946	4.80	455
90-91 Motor Frgt, & Transp.	5,809	72	213	616	645	842	401	824	159	1,590	4.99	447
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	14,241	174	573	2,186	2,918	2,862	887	1,975	220	1,714	4.70	732
93-97 Other	999	7	19	39	71	196	105	127	37	348	5.68	50
OPENINGS FILLED												
TOTAL	74,989	3,148	6,074	17,595	11,214	11,819	5,082	6,570	1,867	7,377	4.27	4,243
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	4,444	155	428	2,272	302	178	146	132	93	363	3.88	375
20-24 Clerical	8,700	184	1,156	3,176	1,855	985	556	192	54	268	3.78	274
25-29 Sales	2,874	160	663	1,068	341	145	60	67	28	84	3.60	258
30 Domestic	4,541	874	204	662	734	770	62	333	7	325	4.31	570
31-39 Other Serv.	10,890	1,117	1,851	4,295	1,709	697	244	182	134	301	3.51	360
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	9,483	351	273	2,364	925	2,422	1,036	824	96	262	4.09	930
5 Processing	2,329	5	38	93	196	271	208	196	543	759	5.60	20
6 Machine Trades	2,129	14	224	166	211	351	213	220	140	460	4.77	130
7 Bench Work	2,258	8	250	420	581	547	115	143	26	92	4.00	76
8 Structural	9,081	56	214	727	1,134	2,065	1,317	1,606	431	1,311	4.70	220
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	4,578	52	179	401	458	659	286	727	107	1,373	5.07	336
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	13,097	166	580	1,924	2,727	2,622	772	1,877	191	1,563	4.72	675
93-97 Other	585	6	14	27	41	107	67	71	17	216	5.73	19

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL*	45,513	3,230	705	4,415	9,029	1,980	11,671	913	11,431	6,661	9,206
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	4,307	7	8	29	136	49	374	25	1,454	2,283	2,740
20-24 Clerical	7,771	18	71	125	695	482	2,067	570	2,428	1,586	2,517
25-29 Sales	2,550	3	3	7	90	36	2,003	63	345	22	46
30 Domestic	1,113	27	2	9	0	4	22	27	994	36	66
31-39 Other Services	9,240	6	14	61	244	48	3,627	87	4,521	918	1,808
4 Farm, Fish & For.	5,012	2,961	2	8	39	6	660	50	283	1,029	1,081
5 Processing	2,265	7	8	28	1,986	18	191	0	28	2	1
6 Machine Trades	1,965	7	22	53	1,213	59	390	5	174	60	72
7 Bench Work	2,133	2	0	54	1,752	5	113	5	191	21	25
8 Structural	7,092	44	167	3,692	1,555	244	366	68	839	464	561
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	2,287	88	113	150	160	765	792	2	197	99	90
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	4,132	91	16	249	1,364	262	1,476	9	471	290	424
93-97 Other	482	0	293	20	49	16	16	4	47	39	50

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS
MINORITY

Occupational Categories	TOTAL* Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL*	8,163	464	45	727	1,617	284	1,569	114	2,109	1,976	2,640
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	1,061	1	1	4	15	3	58	0	176	807	848
20-24 Clerical	1,072	0	0	6	56	54	236	66	298	387	527
25-29 Sales	229	0	0	1	7	3	152	9	51	7	11
30 Domestic	166	4	0	1	0	1	4	4	143	11	18
31-39 Other Services	2,074	0	0	6	45	8	650	15	1,124	293	666
4 Farm, Fish & For.	859	429	0	1	4	0	68	12	31	318	322
5 Processing	755	0	0	2	686	0	63	0	4	0	0
6 Machine Trades	213	0	1	2	148	8	34	0	14	9	9
7 Bench Work	295	0	0	14	211	1	15	0	49	5	3
8 Structural	1,114	10	23	634	192	30	46	8	107	110	110
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	295	13	6	17	9	121	77	0	35	25	23
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	785	13	1	48	272	55	199	0	151	67	165
93-97 Other	40	0	16	0	8	2	2	0	6	6	9

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Occupational Categories	TOTAL* Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	15,571	687	179	1,565	2,913	466	3,357	180	140	3,804	4,681
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	2,215	3	2	2	23	13	97	1	559	1,553	1,634
20-24 Clerical	1,907	1	5	22	129	79	445	93	566	630	845
25-29 Sales	591	1	0	2	21	8	423	9	124	10	15
30 Domestic	318	14	0	1	0	1	7	9	268	18	26
31-39 Other Services	3,871	3	4	13	73	17	1,374	32	1,963	501	931
4 Farm, Fish & For.	1,440	593	1	1	11	3	84	13	85	660	644
5 Processing	890	3	3	9	793	8	68	0	6	2	1
6 Machine Trades	578	1	4	15	353	18	116	2	48	27	30
7 Bench Work	801	1	0	21	633	1	51	0	85	13	14
8 Structural	2,629	18	58	1,377	489	50	143	19	303	306	349
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	677	25	25	26	44	205	264	0	68	46	42
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	1,375	35	4	84	417	62	435	2	218	148	261
93-97 Other	130	0	76	9	19	4	4	0	7	13	14

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF JOB OPENINGS
FISCAL YEAR 1981

STATE OF KANSAS

Industrial Divisions	Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate		NON-FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENTS					
							Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate	
	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days
TOTAL	101,766	82,687	74,989	56,190	73.7	68.0	100,661	81,597	74,217	55,430	73.7	67.9
AGRIC, FOREST, FISH.	15,669	7,861	14,648	6,957	93.5	88.5	15,661	7,853	14,643	6,952	93.5	88.5
MINING	1,235	1,168	828	767	67.0	65.7	1,235	1,168	828	767	67.0	65.7
CONSTRUCTION	8,067	6,529	6,518	4,994	80.8	76.5	8,058	6,520	6,514	4,990	80.8	76.5
MANUFACTURING	14,080	13,201	10,490	9,633	74.5	73.0	14,078	13,199	10,488	9,631	74.5	73.0
TRANSPORTATION	7,070	3,689	5,454	2,091	77.1	56.7	7,029	3,649	5,439	2,077	77.4	56.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	5,497	3,900	4,149	2,565	75.5	65.8	5,497	3,900	4,149	2,565	75.5	65.8
RETAIL TRADE	17,922	16,244	11,456	9,814	63.9	60.4	17,908	16,231	11,445	9,804	63.9	60.4
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	2,649	2,419	1,164	941	43.9	38.9	2,640	2,410	1,156	933	43.8	38.7
SERVICES	18,618	16,947	12,906	11,277	69.3	66.5	18,446	16,777	12,781	11,154	69.3	66.5
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	10,941	10,712	7,365	7,141	67.3	66.7	10,091	9,873	6,763	6,547	67.0	66.3
NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS	18	17	11	10	61.1	58.8	18	17	11	10	61.1	58.8

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	50,464	2,718	5,730	15,757	9,041	8,358	4,143	5,139	2,040	5,117	4.27	3,418
15 and Under	2,117	265	148	1,375	218	110	31	67	7	93	3.84	196
16-17	5,094	389	1,026	2,968	536	354	108	195	13	117	3.62	267
18-19	8,841	621	1,436	3,513	1,518	1,234	521	607	190	472	3.91	474
20-21	7,312	417	885	2,498	1,348	1,182	532	747	276	573	4.06	389
22-24	7,273	262	631	1,686	1,476	1,387	694	938	423	867	4.34	488
25-29	7,275	236	562	1,363	1,413	1,459	790	969	437	1,156	4.59	540
30-34	4,449	151	356	761	867	883	532	608	279	712	4.64	362
35-39	2,629	96	219	480	491	538	324	350	158	443	4.69	205
40-44	1,738	77	145	330	341	368	206	210	82	235	4.78	164
45-54	2,390	115	182	501	548	515	259	295	134	303	4.71	206
55-64	1,110	65	108	223	247	285	118	130	37	128	4.26	102
65 and Over	236	24	32	59	38	43	28	23	4	18	4.23	25
SEX	50,464	2,718	5,730	15,757	9,041	8,358	4,143	5,139	2,040	5,117	4.27	3,418
Male	30,925	1,100	2,573	7,679	5,444	6,482	3,263	4,582	1,754	4,419	4.56	2,472
Female	19,539	1,618	3,157	8,078	3,597	1,876	880	557	286	698	3.65	946
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	50,464	2,718	5,730	15,757	9,041	8,358	4,143	5,139	2,040	5,117	4.27	3,418
0-7	1,569	142	106	558	212	250	100	120	209	159	4.41	175
8-11	16,819	1,142	2,320	6,724	2,882	2,543	1,124	1,534	556	1,199	4.14	965
12	21,117	885	2,230	5,141	4,009	4,016	2,020	2,482	879	2,444	4.38	1,425
Over 12	10,959	549	1,074	3,334	1,938	1,549	899	1,003	396	1,315	4.24	853
RACE/ETHNIC	50,464	2,718	5,730	15,757	9,041	8,358	4,143	5,139	2,040	5,117	4.27	3,418
White (Not Hispanic)	41,335	2,409	4,816	12,303	7,379	7,068	3,505	4,380	1,418	4,216	4.24	2,759
Black (Not Hispanic)	5,691	192	638	2,478	1,049	740	312	434	175	529	4.33	413
Hispanic	2,512	96	189	645	433	453	257	255	331	296	4.44	189
American Indian & Alaskan Native	335	9	44	97	95	62	37	39	10	34	4.91	32
Asian & Pacific Isl.	505	11	38	200	58	28	26	26	105	34	4.31	20
INA	86	1	5	34	27	7	6	5	1	8	4.01	5
VETERAN	7,651	161	426	1,028	1,491	1,880	1,000	1,490	558	1,630	4.85	702
HANDICAPPED	2,532	147	313	683	509	519	289	323	113	307	4.43	193
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	17,374	962	2,248	6,681	3,335	2,732	1,176	1,570	697	1,300	4.15	988
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	1,471	74	168	378	349	290	107	186	73	165	4.66	111
WELFARE	3,990	171	474	1,618	786	620	240	373	115	313	4.28	249
CETA PARTICIPANT	1,221	35	382	581	207	103	27	44	17	43	3.60	34

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	17,374	962	2,248	6,681	3,335	2,732	1,176	1,570	697	1,300	4.15	988
15 and Under	1,071	54	79	875	44	33	6	11	5	13	3.46	61
16-17	2,284	103	526	1,558	148	89	29	50	5	24	3.43	76
18-19	2,828	197	519	1,332	439	356	166	150	74	126	3.81	85
20-21	2,366	178	294	901	468	366	163	230	109	152	3.96	103
22-24	2,397	120	213	578	564	488	206	304	154	236	4.24	156
25-29	2,367	99	207	518	573	476	228	312	146	284	4.49	159
30-34	1,478	65	139	306	385	331	134	189	77	167	4.48	119
35-39	885	39	91	198	218	182	96	124	50	118	4.48	82
40-44	578	30	55	136	150	130	54	60	30	71	4.88	58
45-54	754	42	67	177	239	184	63	103	41	83	4.90	66
55-64	296	26	37	83	96	85	27	34	5	24	4.03	22
65 and Over	70	9	21	19	11	12	4	3	1	2	3.52	1
SEX	17,374	962	2,248	6,681	3,335	2,732	1,176	1,570	697	1,300	4.15	988
Male	10,733	402	1,077	3,399	2,227	2,260	987	1,439	596	1,142	4.43	713
Female	6,641	560	1,171	3,282	1,108	472	189	131	101	158	3.53	275
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	17,374	962	2,248	6,681	3,335	2,732	1,176	1,570	697	1,300	4.15	988
0-7	927	57	72	400	123	140	45	61	596	56	4.18	92
8-11	7,614	395	1,171	3,598	1,219	1,070	437	570	232	419	4.07	346
12	6,260	324	767	1,767	1,483	1,146	508	726	250	587	4.27	402
Over 12	2,573	186	238	916	510	376	186	213	89	238	4.10	148
RACE/ETHNIC	17,374	962	2,248	6,681	3,335	2,732	1,176	1,570	697	1,300	4.15	988
White (Not Hispanic)	12,033	807	1,716	4,238	2,413	2,044	889	1,182	333	917	4.11	662
Black (Not Hispanic)	3,451	88	366	1,844	583	393	139	232	72	235	4.21	178
Hispanic	1,337	59	117	385	253	247	111	120	193	109	4.27	125
American Indian & Alaskan Native	176	3	26	57	51	29	18	19	6	16	4.92	14
Asian & Pacific Isl.	356	5	23	146	29	16	16	16	92	21	4.29	8
INA	21	0	0	11	6	3	3	1	1	2	3.93	1
VETERAN	2,769	61	174	470	712	758	338	510	170	465	4.71	255
HANDICAPPED	1,147	71	159	354	248	245	115	142	43	101	4.17	87
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	17,374	962	2,248	6,681	3,335	2,732	1,176	1,570	697	1,300	4.15	988
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	1,282	65	150	342	297	254	96	154	55	139	4.69	98
WELFARE	3,928	166	470	1,590	771	602	235	360	114	306	4.27	242
CETA PARTICIPANT	1,076	24	343	518	172	97	22	37	15	36	3.60	31

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

FEMALE

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	19,539	1,618	3,157	8,078	3,597	1,876	880	557	286	698	3.65	946
15 and Under	745	93	56	506	71	14	9	2	2	11	3.38	43
16-17	2,043	209	505	1,250	167	49	10	12	3	14	3.29	48
18-19	3,871	425	781	1,942	592	225	83	51	19	49	3.40	168
20-21	2,963	262	486	1,392	541	253	90	62	41	63	3.55	119
22-24	2,514	150	344	886	575	261	126	93	58	114	3.76	147
25-29	2,469	153	339	716	587	309	163	115	57	158	3.90	133
30-34	1,661	89	214	435	369	244	136	83	44	117	4.00	102
35-39	1,057	53	139	310	209	151	95	52	23	64	3.94	61
40-44	740	49	101	210	152	130	56	27	10	53	3.94	40
45-54	964	70	113	297	231	152	72	39	19	38	3.91	48
55-64	427	45	67	112	87	80	34	17	9	14	3.76	28
65 and Over	85	20	12	22	16	8	6	4	1	3	3.60	9
SEX	19,539	1,618	3,157	8,078	3,597	1,876	880	557	286	698	3.65	946
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Female	19,539	1,618	3,157	8,078	3,597	1,876	880	557	286	698	3.65	946
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	19,539	1,618	3,157	8,078	3,597	1,876	880	557	286	698	3.65	946
0-7	415	46	35	208	49	41	7	3	29	11	3.57	42
8-11	5,837	627	1,156	2,980	812	325	117	113	71	103	3.46	174
12	8,401	597	1,352	3,012	1,775	999	449	273	103	312	3.72	423
Over 12	4,886	348	614	1,878	961	511	307	168	83	272	3.79	307
RACE/ETHNIC	19,539	1,618	3,157	8,078	3,597	1,876	880	557	286	698	3.65	946
White (Not Hispanic)	16,314	1,475	2,717	6,550	3,016	1,608	771	472	191	572	3.64	734
Black (Not Hispanic)	2,184	97	320	1,110	365	154	65	49	26	82	3.68	135
Hispanic	734	35	86	287	151	93	32	26	45	34	3.83	39
American Indian & Alaskan Native	102	4	15	49	19	7	6	5	1	3	3.83	7
Asian & Pacific Isl.	164	7	18	70	27	11	5	4	23	7	4.00	8
INA	38	0	1	12	19	3	1	1	0	0	3.71	3
VETERAN	267	10	28	74	69	37	22	9	10	25	4.11	17
HANDICAPPED	684	80	135	275	120	76	29	18	7	20	3.54	32
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	6,641	560	1,171	3,282	1,108	472	189	131	101	158	3.53	275
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	405	38	70	172	78	28	14	4	3	8	3.56	20
WELFARE	1,637	99	264	801	300	129	37	37	12	42	3.58	66
CETA PARTICIPANT	515	23	187	265	68	17	6	5	0	5	3.35	14

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

MINORITY

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	9,043	308	909	3,420	1,635	1,283	632	754	621	893	4.39	654
15 and Under	697	27	28	554	32	32	8	10	5	13	3.70	60
16-17	1,294	51	221	947	79	55	16	29	3	17	3.52	48
18-19	1,300	36	189	630	224	126	77	61	55	70	3.96	52
20-21	1,086	49	114	375	247	173	63	91	93	85	4.15	68
22-24	1,280	41	94	270	286	218	112	151	138	171	4.47	101
25-29	1,360	35	102	242	285	245	131	171	143	225	4.89	121
30-34	807	21	58	151	178	155	81	107	79	129	4.84	77
35-39	440	13	31	77	103	82	60	54	41	73	4.62	48
40-44	265	9	22	50	66	64	29	29	25	45	5.13	28
45-54	359	18	35	80	95	81	35	36	32	45	5.14	37
55-64	120	8	9	32	34	46	17	13	6	16	4.21	10
65 and Over	35	0	6	12	6	6	3	2	1	4	4.25	4
SEX	9,043	308	909	3,420	1,635	1,283	632	754	621	893	4.39	654
Male	5,856	165	470	1,904	1,073	1,018	524	670	526	767	4.64	445
Female	3,187	143	439	1,516	562	265	108	84	95	126	3.74	209
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	9,043	308	909	3,420	1,635	1,283	632	754	621	893	4.39	654
0-7	881	49	46	334	96	134	61	51	175	71	4.33	88
8-11	3,782	130	449	1,932	516	425	202	240	198	265	4.24	202
12	2,845	78	288	715	686	503	244	302	168	359	4.60	214
Over 12	1,535	51	126	439	337	221	125	161	80	198	4.40	150
RACE/ETHNIC	9,043	308	909	3,420	1,635	1,283	632	754	621	893	4.39	654
White (Not Hispanic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Black (Not Hispanic)	5,691	192	638	2,478	1,049	740	312	434	175	529	4.33	413
Hispanic	2,512	96	189	645	433	453	257	255	331	296	4.44	189
American Indian & Alaskan Native	335	9	44	97	95	62	37	39	10	34	4.91	32
Asian & Pacific Isl.	505	11	38	200	58	28	26	26	105	34	4.31	20
INA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
VETERAN	1,121	20	59	178	268	261	139	190	93	246	5.15	130
HANDICAPPED	314	14	39	79	70	77	35	39	9	44	5.05	39
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	5,320	155	532	2,432	916	685	284	387	363	381	4.26	325
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	435	15	57	110	98	88	22	50	36	49	4.56	25
WELFARE	1,558	24	154	786	266	187	60	111	62	110	4.41	72
CETA PARTICIPANT	355	3	100	153	81	37	8	16	9	13	3.72	13

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

VETERANS

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	7,651	161	426	1,028	1,491	1,880	1,000	1,490	558	1,630	4.85	702
15 and Under	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.45	0
16-17	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.50	0
18-19	79	3	7	16	22	23	15	15	3	13	4.89	8
20-21	383	5	32	81	74	109	41	66	16	65	4.54	35
22-24	1,228	24	72	181	250	329	154	267	96	212	4.70	91
25-29	1,915	31	98	252	349	467	253	374	142	437	4.80	163
30-34	1,414	31	75	148	249	308	199	271	117	343	5.04	135
35-39	727	17	36	79	132	180	94	146	58	186	4.82	63
40-44	490	11	21	60	85	116	70	88	30	100	5.03	65
45-54	904	25	47	128	209	217	121	173	75	185	5.07	92
55-64	465	13	31	71	117	123	47	81	20	86	4.49	45
65 and Over	38	1	5	9	4	8	5	8	1	2	4.72	5
SEX	7,651	161	426	1,028	1,491	1,880	1,000	1,490	558	1,630	4.85	702
Male	7,384	151	398	954	1,422	1,843	978	1,481	548	1,605	4.87	685
Female	267	10	28	74	69	37	22	9	10	25	4.11	17
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	7,651	161	426	1,028	1,491	1,880	1,000	1,490	558	1,630	4.85	702
0-7	88	5	5	19	19	24	14	21	8	16	4.49	15
8-11	1,437	47	99	210	360	419	233	300	113	273	4.84	117
12	4,342	78	226	569	796	1,117	530	872	300	909	4.85	385
Over 12	1,784	31	96	230	316	320	223	297	137	432	4.90	185
RACE/ETHNIC	7,651	161	426	1,028	1,491	1,880	1,000	1,490	558	1,630	4.85	702
White (Not Hispanic)	6,528	141	367	849	1,223	1,619	860	1,300	465	1,383	4.78	572
Black (Not Hispanic)	794	14	41	129	204	188	92	133	60	180	5.15	100
Hispanic	239	3	12	35	33	55	35	44	27	50	5.06	17
American Indian & Alaskan Native	83	3	6	13	29	18	11	12	6	16	5.30	13
Asian & Pacific Isl.	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	4.14	0
INA	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.95	0
VETERAN	7,651	161	426	1,028	1,491	1,880	1,000	1,490	558	1,630	4.85	702
HANDICAPPED	959	25	58	172	217	244	157	158	70	184	4.77	88
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	2,769	61	174	470	712	758	338	510	170	465	4.71	255
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	349	6	24	70	98	93	38	62	27	55	4.91	26
WELFARE	583	15	29	123	157	169	71	110	28	90	4.97	60
CETA PARTICIPANT	86	0	5	22	36	16	6	8	5	11	4.14	3

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENCIES PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

Characteristics of Individuals	PLACEMENTS		REFERRALS	
	Total	Veterans	Total	Veterans
SEX	5,693	1,145	21,676	3,967
Male	3,665	1,110	13,480	3,809
Female	2,028	35	8,196	158
AGE	5,693	1,145	21,676	3,967
Under 20	1,030	9	3,626	45
20-24	1,959	265	7,228	832
25-29	1,123	331	4,442	1,078
30-34	684	222	2,742	881
35-39	361	117	1,328	378
40-44	217	61	863	234
45-54	227	100	1,011	350
55-64	80	39	391	161
65 & Over	12	1	45	8
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	5,693	1,145	21,676	3,967
0-7	236	8	521	33
8-11	1,281	181	4,901	605
12	2,711	671	10,419	2,196
Over 12	1,465	285	5,835	1,133
RACE/ETHNIC	5,693	1,145	21,676	3,967
White, (Not Hispanic)	4,320	941	16,889	3,242
Black, (Not Hispanic)	707	153	3,046	577
Hispanic	490	44	1,255	122
American Indian & Alaskan Native	31	7	121	23
Asian & Pacific Isl.	139	0	304	1
INA	6	0	61	2
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	1,567	345	6,167	1,292
HANDICAPPED	217	108	1,168	493

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

DOT Code Occupations	Total Apps Active This FY	ACTIVE FILE							NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		
		Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups		Minority	Economically Disadvantaged	Total Received	Opening Federal Contractor	Opening Filled
					Under 22	45 and Older					
TOTAL	207,460	57,552	28,069	8,493	14,193	7,287	12,964	23,222	93,567	10,391	67,321
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Manag.	18,935	5,467	2,673	1,171	363	948	770	1,072	8,153	570	4,437
2 Clerical & Sales	47,890	12,932	10,486	967	3,227	1,766	2,247	3,952	20,087	3,511	11,552
3 Services	31,965	9,955	6,956	729	2,814	1,677	3,269	6,270	21,094	743	15,283
4 Farm, Fish & Forestry	6,471	981	211	105	496	111	224	575	3,114	50	2,591
5 Processing	3,961	1,226	376	208	209	158	359	414	2,732	1,409	2,310
6 Machine Trades	12,713	3,551	632	898	661	363	566	1,168	3,386	770	2,121
7 Bench Work	11,496	3,237	2,062	275	617	369	764	1,393	2,823	720	2,256
8 Structural	27,173	6,857	617	1,806	1,497	681	1,165	2,557	11,289	734	8,742
9 Motor Freight & Other	30,219	8,441	1,505	1,996	2,091	915	2,040	3,491	20,424	1,877	17,708
ENTRY LEVEL	15,333	4,538	2,262	312	2,174	242	1,411	2,029	0	0	0
0-1	1,495	472	217	61	92	15	111	138	0	0	0
2	4,682	1,427	1,117	56	757	82	335	507	0	0	0
3	3,097	863	517	42	474	83	373	543	0	0	0
4	411	84	22	7	42	4	12	44	0	0	0
5	219	54	24	4	31	0	12	16	0	0	0
6	638	225	29	34	104	8	57	103	0	0	0
7	1,285	309	175	18	119	13	132	154	0	0	0
8	1,410	418	24	61	206	8	101	185	0	0	0
9	2,096	686	137	29	349	29	278	339	0	0	0

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SEEKERS AGE 21 & UNDER
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

Characteristics of Applicants	New Youth Applicants	Placement Transactions	INDIVIDUALS PLACED									
			Total	Nonag.	Ag.	Perm. (Over 150 Days)	Temp. (4-150 Days)	Government				CETA/ Subsidized
								Total		Unsubsidized		
								Federal	State	Federal	State	
TOTAL	37,899	20,747	15,701	14,288	1,685	7,306	6,777	367	3,992	172	1,397	2,407
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	12,521	7,331	6,031	5,730	379	2,243	3,289	208	2,621	116	336	2,158
RACE/ETHNIC												
White, (Not Hispanic)	30,538	16,756	112,400	11,252	1,389	6,366	4,630	243	2,306	135	1,203	1,089
Black, (Not Hispanic)	5,173	2,741	2,345	2,300	55	623	1,628	84	1,444	31	153	1,140
Hispanic	1,293	924	669	454	232	228	337	9	99	2	27	57
American Indian & Alaskan Native	190	96	71	68	6	40	22	2	15	0	4	7
Asian & Pacific Isl.	614	181	171	170	2	41	127	4	120	4	7	111
INA	91	49	45	44	1	8	33	25	8	0	3	3
SUMMER YOUTH*	7,994	5,241	4,153	3,835	389	694	2,856	193	1,642	89	258	1,368
AGE												
15 and Under	1,694	1,508	1,088	978	136	43	769	26	423	22	46	363
16-19	5,237	3,196	2,615	2,423	231	533	1,776	125	1,097	50	168	925
20-21	1,063	537	450	434	22	118	311	42	122	17	44	80
SEX												
Male	4,590	3,416	2,505	2,269	301	350	1,656	108	914	62	123	778
Female	3,404	1,825	1,648	1,566	88	344	1,200	85	728	27	135	590
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE												
0-7	448	397	288	249	45	9	196	3	134	2	4	115
8-11	5,174	3,747	2,917	2,679	291	409	2,066	112	1,263	59	166	1,098
12	1,085	520	457	437	27	131	284	27	143	7	48	90
Over 12	1,287	577	491	470	26	145	310	51	102	21	40	65
RACE/ETHNIC												
White, (Not Hispanic)	5,924	3,708	2,810	2,567	308	623	1,670	122	684	77	220	462
Black, (Not Hispanic)	1,591	1,197	1,054	1,029	29	43	969	46	829	9	31	787
Hispanic	243	195	158	108	52	18	104	3	38	1	5	32
American Indian & Alaskan Native	38	16	11	11	0	4	4	0	6	0	1	4
Asian & Pacific Isl.	161	101	96	96	0	5	88	2	4	2	1	83
INA	37	24	24	24	0	1	21	20	1	0	0	0
MINORITY	2,033	1,509	1,319	1,244	81	70	1,165	51	957	12	38	906
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	2,677	2,095	1,902	1,813	96	162	1,639	120	1,412	66	115	1,303
WELFARE	555	428	417	414	4	5	410	8	395	0	3	381
HANDICAPPED	110	102	71	68	5	14	43	4	33	3	19	14

* Summer Youth applicants wanting work only during the summer and registering between April 1 and August 31.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ELIGIBLE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
STATE OF KANSAS

Characteristics	Total Applicants	Avail. UI Claimant	APPLICANTS PLACED				Referred To Job
			Total	Over 3 Days	Over 150 Days	3 Days or Less	
AGE	228,314	75,947	8,256	7,538	6,594	1,256	22,080
15 and Under	3,540	36	6	6	4	1	12
16-17	12,092	359	46	40	24	10	103
18-19	29,257	4,840	673	611	517	103	1,668
20-21	28,893	8,885	1,188	1,091	912	176	2,928
22-24	35,217	13,212	1,664	1,516	1,347	245	4,222
25-29	40,163	16,193	1,763	1,608	1,411	283	4,851
30-34	25,900	10,205	1,063	975	886	168	2,953
35-39	15,962	6,307	597	549	493	83	1,702
40-44	11,006	4,446	392	359	313	56	1,147
45-54	15,551	6,513	581	524	458	91	1,630
55-64	9,016	4,145	251	229	204	35	774
65 and Over	1,717	806	32	30	25	5	90
SEX	228,314	75,947	8,256	7,538	6,594	1,256	22,080
Male	122,320	42,217	5,623	4,968	4,270	1,156	13,745
Female	105,994	33,730	2,633	2,570	2,324	100	8,335
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	228,314	75,947	8,256	7,538	6,594	1,256	22,080
0-7	6,143	1,067	142	117	93	42	279
8-11	64,390	16,777	2,027	1,784	1,508	435	4,886
12	103,956	39,769	4,449	4,102	3,637	615	11,719
Over 12	53,825	18,334	1,638	1,535	1,356	164	5,196
RACE/ETHNIC	228,314	75,947	8,256	7,538	6,594	1,256	22,080
White, (Not Hispanic)	185,969	63,973	6,940	6,387	5,618	991	18,499
Black, (Not Hispanic)	28,315	8,887	898	779	669	183	2,631
Hispanic	8,170	2,068	322	289	239	59	696
American Indian & Alaskan Native	1,521	392	51	40	32	17	136
Asian & Pacific Isl.	3,907	548	38	36	31	5	103
INA	432	79	7	7	5	1	15
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	75,982	75,947	8,256	7,538	6,594	1,256	22,080
State	72,072	72,038	7,676	7,012	6,121	1,164	20,792
VETERAN	30,802	12,865	2,332	2,085	1,844	470	5,234
HANDICAPPED	12,620	4,662	711	633	548	144	1,654
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	73,702	17,149	2,554	2,284	1,952	477	6,124
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	15,091	3,220	358	300	237	99	912
WELFARE	31,371	6,875	742	662	562	149	2,024
CETA PARTICIPANT	2,287	445	122	114	99	18	228

WICHITA SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Population

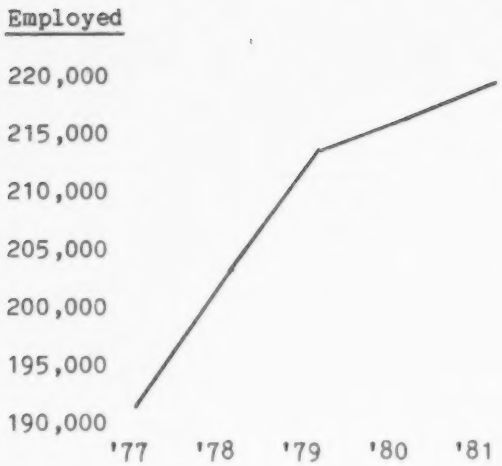
Tne Wichita Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, comprised of Butler and Sedgwick counties, is the second largest in the state. According to the United States Department of the Census, the 1980 Sedgwick County population was 366,531 while Butler County had 44,782 for a SMSA total of 411,313.

The city of Wichita showed a 1980 population of 279,272, comprised of 84.5 per cent white residents, 10.8 per cent black, 0.9 per cent Indians, 1.4 per cent Asians and 2.4 per cent others. Those of Spanish origin totaled 3.5 per cent.

Civilian Labor Force

The annual average Wichita SMSA civilian labor force for 1981 was 227,200, up from 225,000 in 1980. During the period 1977 through 1981 the labor force grew 12.9 per cent, from 201,300 in 1977 to 227,200 in 1981. From 1977 to 1978 and from 1978 to 1979, the growth was 4.5 per cent. The increases slowed during 1979 to 1980, 2.1 per cent and the 1980-81 period with 1.0 per cent.

Employment



The number of employed persons in the Wichita SMSA rose from 216,500 in 1980 to 218,700 in 1981. Work forces increased during the five year period as totals rose from 191,800 in 1977 to 203,100 in 1978, 214,400 in 1979, 216,500 in 1980 and 218,700 in 1981. This represented a total growth of 14.0 per cent or 26,900 additional individuals in the work force.

Industry Employment

Nonfarm wage and salary employment averaged 207,800 in 1981, compared to 205,300 in 1980. In 1981 the largest industry was trade with 47,200 employed as an annual average, up from 45,200 in 1980. The second largest industry was aircraft and parts with 40,400, down from 40,600 in 1980. Third in size was the services industry with 39,900 in 1981, up from 38,700 in 1980.

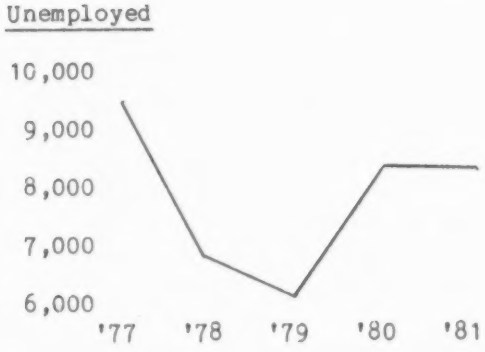
Wichita is a retail center for not only Sedgwick County but also surrounding counties. Wichita has two very large shopping centers, Towne East and Towne West, plus the Mall which is smaller but still a large center. There are also countless smaller centers and many individual speciality retail outlets.

There are four major aircraft plants in Wichita plus countless local aircraft parts manufacturing suppliers. Beech Aircraft Corporation

and Cessna Aircraft Company build mostly smaller single-engine aircraft. Both produce some larger twin-engine aircraft and Cessna produces a twin-engine jet. Gates Learjet Corporation builds medium-size corporate jets while Boeing Military Airplane Company builds large military and commercial jet aircraft.

Wichita's four hospitals have enlarged their facilities and two have "heli-ports" so individuals can be flown directly from an accident or another hospital. Supportive medical services and clinics have also grown.

Unemployment



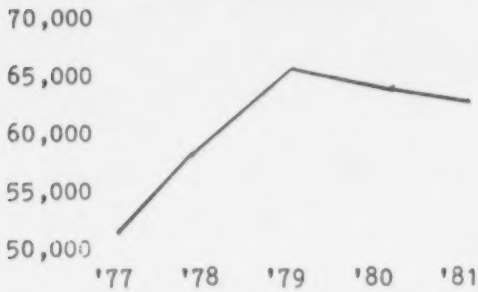
The annual average unemployment rate in the SMSA in 1981 was 3.7 per cent, or 8,500 individuals. The same number of persons were unemployed in 1980 but the rate was 3.8 per cent compared to 2.7 per cent in 1979, 3.3 per cent in 1978 and 4.7 per cent in 1977.

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

The number of nonfarm wage and salary workers grew from 179,800 in 1977 to 191,600 in 1978, 202,800 in 1979, 205,300 in 1980 and 207,800 in 1981. Of the 28,000 growth aircraft and parts accounted for 12,700, trade 6,500 and the services with 5,000.

Manufacturing

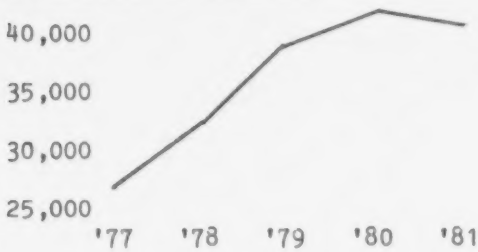
Employment - Manufacturing



The number of persons employed in manufacturing moved upward from 51,800 in 1977 to a peak of 65,200 in 1979 and then dropped to 64,200 in 1981. This reflects the downward trend in durable goods as interest rates and production costs began their upward movement.

Aircraft and Parts

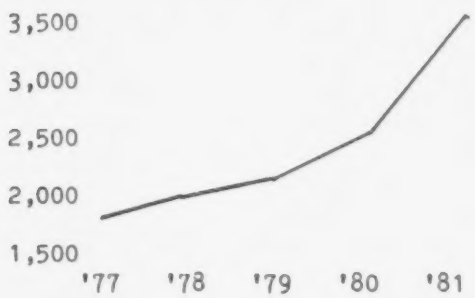
Employment - Aircraft



Aircraft and parts employment edged down to 40,400 in 1981 from 40,600 in 1980. The total had grown from 27,200 in 1977 to 32,800 in 1978 and 39,500 in 1979. The total number of workers has continued to move downward from 1980's 40,600 due to sales slowdown caused largely by high interest rates.

Mining

Employment - Mining

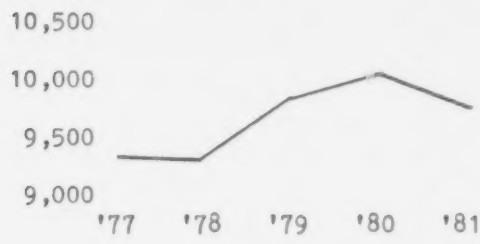


Employment in mining increased to 3,500 in 1981 from 2,700 in 1980. Most of this growth was in the oil exploration area. The deregulation of oil caused employment to move from 1,800

in 1977 to 2,000 in 1978 and 2,200 in 1979. As can be seen, deregulation caused employment to almost double in the five-year period.

Construction

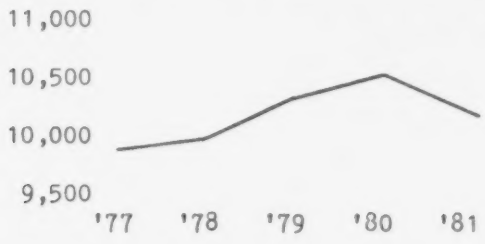
Employment - Construction



Construction employment has fluctuated quite a bit during the 1977 to 1981 period reflecting high interest rates, commercial building of shopping centers and office buildings and slowing of residential construction. From 1980 to 1981 employment dropped from an average of 10,200 to 9,800. However, from 1977 it expanded from 9,300 in 1977 and 1978 to 9,900 in 1979. Construction of small shopping centers and office buildings have remained relatively stable because the higher interest rates can be absorbed more easily. Residential building has slowed because the higher interest rates prevent some potential buyers qualifying for loans.

Transportation-Utilities

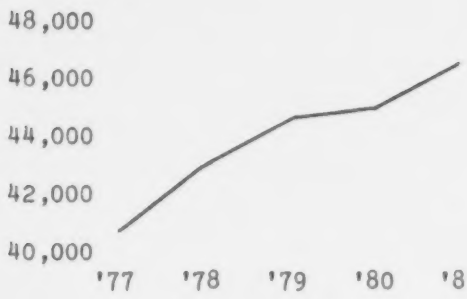
Employment - Transportation-Utililities



The number of transportation-utilities workers moved upward from 9,900 in 1977 to a peak of 10,600 in 1980 and then dropped to 10,200 in 1981. This growth reflects increased employment in one airline and the addition of two major airlines moving into Wichita. Economic problems have made airlines and trucking firms adjust their work forces to remain in business. Communication firms have expanded over the five-year period.

Trade

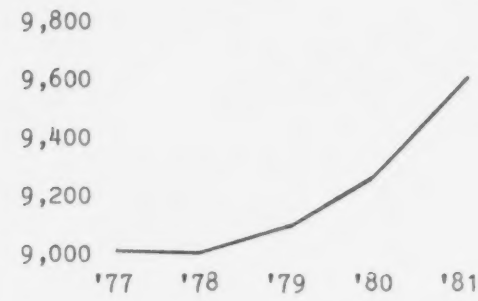
Employment - Trade



Wichita has become a shopping center for Sedgwick County and the surrounding area. Total employment of trade businesses has increased 6,500 in five years. The number has moved upward from 40,700 in 1977 to 43,300 in 1978, 44,900 in 1979, 45,200 in 1980 and 47,200 in 1981. Towne West shopping center and other smaller centers and specialty shops have opened requiring personnel. Correspondingly, wholesale trade has added workers, from 11,000 in 1977 to 13,200 in 1981, to meet needs.

Finance

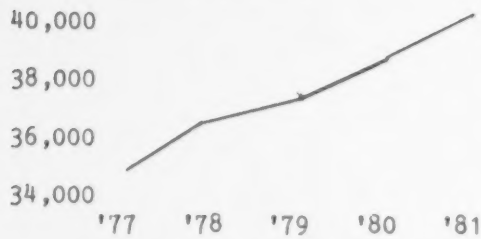
Employment - Finance



Jobs in finance, insurance and real estate increased from 9,300 in 1980 to 9,600 in 1981. From 1977 to 1979 they only added 100 personnel. Most local banks have built branch offices in residential areas throughout the city expanding their employment needs while several savings and loan firms have followed the same pattern. Most banks and saving and loan firms have also added personnel in their main facilities. Also, realty management firms have increased to meet needs.

Services

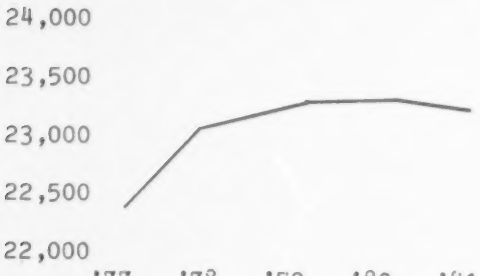
Employment - Services



Service employment continued to rise to a total of 39,900 in 1981 from 38,700 in 1980, 37,300 in 1979, 36,400 in 1978 and 34,900 in 1977. Local hospitals have enlarged their facilities as have several clinics and supportive services. Some private clubs and recreation facilities have increased work forces. Auto repair facilities have enlarged as more people began repairing their automobiles instead of buying high priced new ones.

Government

Employment - Government



Government employment grew from 22,400 in 1977 to a peak of 23,900 in 1979 and 1980 but dropped to 23,400 in 1981. The largest part of this growth has been in the local government and schools. During 1981 some federally funded programs were cut bringing about the over-the-year decline. Budget cuts in state personnel also added to the decrease.

First Quarter 1982 Employment

The first quarter of 1982 showed a variety of ups and downs in the Wichita SMSA economy. The area seemed to be recession-proof but this first quarter proved that to be wrong. The high interest rates have drastically slowed the sales of aircraft, especially the small single-engine aircraft. Consequently, aircraft and parts manufacturers employment declined approximately 2,300 during the three-month period. Since these businesses employ 17 to 18 per cent of the area civilian work force you can understand the impact this has on the local economy. Total durable goods manufacturing posted a decrease of 2,700 during the quarter.

Businesses, not doing manufacturing, have not been affected by the recession as much. Trade had it's seasonal decrease but has added 600 from February to March. Construction firms expanded their work forces 1,000 during February to March. Several commercial projects have begun and a hotel addition and parking garage is forecast to begin by mid-summer. Housing construction has generally slowed because of the high interest rates and inflated cost of housing. However, there are several builders that are building moderately priced tract houses, which are selling well. Most expensive housing is being custom built, not for speculation. Service occupations have hired 500 more workers during the January-March period. Most have been added at the area hospitals and care homes. Government employment grew 600, largely in local government and school segments.

1982 Projected Employment

Most employers are hesitant about predicting tneir employee needs during the remainder of the year. They do not know how long the recession will last or how high the interest rates will remain and the biggest question, how will this affect their business.

As long as interest rates remain high, sales of aircraft and other large durable goods will be slow. This could force further worker reduction and further reduce spendable income in the area. However, Wichita has become an area medical center for much of Kansas. The local hospitals and many specialized clinics employ approximately 10,000 to 11,000 and are continually expanding. Also, Wichita is a retail shopping center for quite a large surrounding area. Three universities and the Institute of Logopedics also help the economy. During the last 10-15 years Wichita's industry has become much more diversified which will assist in stabilizing the economy.

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
WICHITA SMSA (Butler and Sedgwick Counties)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	165,000	160,750	163,800	174,250	184,500	192,750	197,550	201,300	210,000	220,400	225,000
Employed	151,650	146,100	155,400	168,000	177,650	181,700	186,900	191,800	203,100	214,400	216,500
Farm	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,450	3,250	3,150	3,050	3,000	2,700	2,700	2,600
Nonfarm	148,400	142,800	152,100	164,550	174,400	178,550	183,850	188,800	200,400	211,700	213,900
Unemployed	13,350	14,650	8,400	6,250	6,850	11,050	10,650	9,500	6,900	6,000	8,500
Rate	8.1	9.1	5.1	3.6	3.7	5.7	5.4	4.7	3.3	2.7	3.8

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	140,000	134,400	143,900	156,350	166,050	170,100	175,200	179,800	191,600	202,800	205,300
Manufacturing	39,450	34,000	41,050	48,550	51,900	52,450	51,200	51,800	58,400	65,200	64,700
Durable Goods	29,600	24,300	31,150	38,100	41,050	41,700	40,050	40,400	47,000	54,100	53,900
Fab. Metal Prod.	3,250	3,550	4,200	5,000	4,250	3,550	4,200	4,300	4,700	4,900	3,900
Machinery	2,450	2,400	2,650	3,900	4,600	4,050	4,100	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,100
Trans. Equip.	21,250	15,600	20,550	25,200	28,250	30,450	27,900	27,700	33,300	39,900	41,000
Aircraft	20,850	15,200	20,150	24,750	27,800	30,100	27,500	27,200	32,800	39,500	40,600
Other	2,650	2,750	3,750	4,000	3,950	3,650	3,850	4,100	4,400	4,300	3,900
Nondurable Goods	9,850	9,700	9,900	10,450	10,850	10,750	11,150	11,400	11,400	11,100	10,800
Food & Kindred	4,200	4,200	4,450	4,700	4,650	4,700	4,850	5,200	4,900	4,600	4,600
Meat Products	1,800	1,800	1,950	2,050	2,250	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,500
Printing, Pub.	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300
Chemicals	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100
Petro. Ref.	1,700	1,650	1,350	1,350	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,600
Other	1,150	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,200
Mining	2,700	2,250	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,600	1,650	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,700
Construction	6,350	5,700	7,200	7,900	8,900	9,050	9,250	9,300	9,300	9,900	10,200
Transportation	7,950	7,900	8,200	8,450	9,000	9,000	9,350	9,900	10,000	10,300	10,600
Trade	32,300	31,550	31,300	33,400	35,350	37,550	40,150	40,700	43,300	44,900	45,200
Wholesale	8,850	8,250	8,450	8,900	9,550	10,050	10,850	11,000	11,700	12,200	12,600
Retail	23,450	23,300	22,850	24,500	25,800	27,500	29,300	29,700	31,600	32,700	32,600
Finance	6,850	6,850	6,850	7,400	8,250	8,250	8,850	9,000	9,000	9,100	9,300
Services	24,750	25,050	25,900	27,250	29,200	30,500	32,850	34,900	36,400	37,300	38,700
Government	19,650	21,100	21,950	21,950	21,950	21,700	21,900	22,400	23,200	23,900	23,900
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	0	150	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	200

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
WICHITA SMSA (Butler and Sedgwick Counties)

	1980	1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	225,000	227,200
Employed	216,500	218,700
Farm	2,600	2,500
Nonfarm	213,900	216,200
Unemployed	8,500	8,500
Rate	3.8	3.7

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	205,300	207,800
Manufacturing	64,700	64,200
Durable Goods	53,900	53,200
Fab. Metal Prod.	3,900	3,800
Machinery	5,100	5,000
Trans. Equip.	41,000	40,800
Aircraft	40,600	40,400
Other	3,900	3,600
Nondurable Goods	10,800	11,000
Food & Kindred	4,600	4,200
Meat Products	2,500	2,300
Printing, Pub.	2,300	2,600
Chemicals	1,100	1,200
Petro. Ref.	1,600	1,700
Other	1,200	1,300
Mining	2,700	3,500
Construction	10,200	9,800
Transportation	10,600	10,200
Trade	45,200	47,200
Wholesale	12,600	13,200
Retail	32,600	34,000
Finance	9,300	9,600
Services	38,700	39,900
Government	23,900	23,400
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	200	0

WICHITA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Butler & Sedgwick Counties)

ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1981	1980	1977	Per Cent Change 1981 1980	Per Cent Change 1981 1977
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL.	227.2	225.0	201.3	+ 1.0	+ 12.9
Employed.	218.7	216.5	191.8	+ 1.0	+ 14.0
Farm	2.5	2.6	3.0	- 3.8	- 16.7
Nonfarm.	216.2	213.9	188.8	+ 1.1	+ 14.5
Unemployed.	8.5	8.5	9.5	0	- 10.5
Rate	3.7	3.8	4.7	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL.	207.8	205.3	179.8	+ 1.2	+ 15.6
Manufacturing	64.2	64.7	51.8	- 0.8	+ 23.9
Durable goods.	53.2	53.9	40.4	- 1.3	+ 31.7
Nondurable goods	11.0	10.8	11.4	+ 1.9	- 3.5
Mining.	3.5	2.7	1.8	+ 29.6	+ 94.4
Contract construction	9.8	10.2	9.3	- 3.9	+ 5.4
Trans, comm., elec., gas&san. serv.	10.2	10.6	9.9	- 3.8	+ 3.0
Wholesale and retail trade. .	47.2	45.2	40.7	+ 4.4	+ 16.0
Wholesale trade.	13.2	12.6	11.0	+ 4.8	+ 20.0
Retail trade	34.0	32.6	29.7	+ 4.3	+ 14.5
Finance, ins. & real estate .	9.6	9.3	9.0	+ 3.2	+ 6.7
Services.	39.9	38.7	34.9	+ 3.1	+ 14.3
Government.	23.4	23.9	22.4	- 2.1	+ 4.5
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes. . .	0	0.2	0	xxx	xxx

NOTE: Data for most recent month are preliminary.
1/ Not CPS Adjusted

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATION AND WAGE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA

Item	Total Nonag. & Ag.	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
OPENINGS RECEIVED												
TOTAL	16,299	359	1,103	2,767	3,498	2,839	909	1,214	324	1,818	4.29	1,468
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	895	6	30	144	222	75	50	38	42	168	4.86	120
20-24 Clerical	2,232	13	199	530	515	435	216	99	37	59	3.96	129
25-29 Sales	1,167	15	316	229	147	37	23	20	5	26	3.59	349
30 Domestic	915	54	11	71	331	250	14	67	3	57	4.42	57
31-39 Other Serv.	2,520	232	329	927	446	323	74	47	23	19	3.49	100
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	452	12	12	109	68	139	14	16	3	38	4.82	41
5 Processing	202	0	5	41	25	52	13	22	30	9	4.32	5
6 Machine Trades	458	2	9	23	39	40	41	46	18	133	5.34	107
7 Bench Work	401	0	15	31	115	88	26	24	5	35	4.27	62
8 Structural	2,044	10	48	81	190	495	227	416	94	392	4.99	91
90-91 Motor Frgt, & Transp.	1,621	3	26	89	132	236	88	153	23	787	5.37	84
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	3,297	12	97	490	1,262	662	120	227	40	67	3.91	320
93-97 Other	95	0	6	2	6	7	3	39	1	28	5.47	3
OPENINGS FILLED												
TOTAL	11,256	192	708	1,914	2,603	2,034	578	908	174	1,361	4.30	784
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	304	3	22	100	34	20	22	14	14	39	4.57	36
20-24 Clerical	990	10	99	324	191	169	73	29	11	31	3.86	53
25-29 Sales	396	4	154	95	68	17	10	8	2	8	3.55	30
30 Domestic	879	50	11	48	327	248	14	67	3	56	4.46	55
31-39 Other Serv.	1,616	92	228	645	294	206	41	30	12	8	3.52	60
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	312	12	12	97	61	35	9	13	0	35	5.10	38
5 Processing	122	0	3	27	19	18	12	15	21	3	4.30	4
6 Machine Trades	259	2	6	16	27	27	21	27	6	80	5.25	47
7 Bench Work	272	0	12	12	82	58	17	18	2	24	4.28	47
8 Structural	1,522	4	32	62	157	416	179	331	59	237	4.85	45
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	1,423	3	18	49	112	190	70	137	15	767	5.50	62
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	3,122	12	111	439	1,228	625	108	204	28	61	3.88	306
93-97 Other	39	0	0	0	3	5	2	15	1	12	5.60	1

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA

Occupational Categories	TOTAL* Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	5,551	74	39	743	694	194	1,865	115	1,512	798	1,167
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	349	1	2	6	36	6	40	6	84	170	182
20-24 Clerical	1,016	1	4	15	52	81	283	61	215	343	376
25-29 Sales	379	2	0	2	7	3	324	9	32	4	2
30 Domestic	117	5	0	2	0	0	8	1	92	9	9
31-39 Other Services	1,427	0	1	11	32	14	581	16	718	87	322
4 Farm, Fish & For.	183	58	0	2	2	0	10	7	37	69	72
5 Processing	87	1	0	1	52	0	27	0	6	0	0
6 Machine Trades	252	3	5	10	117	8	69	0	35	9	7
7 Bench Work	249	0	0	8	183	0	33	0	27	0	0
8 Structural	1,033	1	6	646	117	12	66	14	137	64	89
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	300	2	12	27	15	53	122	0	62	15	9
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	651	1	0	21	88	16	401	1	100	26	103
93-97 Other	35	0	9	5	6	1	1	0	8	5	5

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA
MINORITY

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	1,659	3	2	160	152	43	400	14	659	364	694
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	96	0	0	1	6	0	5	0	26	59	66
20-24 Clerical	316	0	0	0	8	19	53	6	86	157	199
25-29 Sales	42	0	0	0	0	0	30	3	8	1	1
30 Domestic	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	6	6
31-39 Other Services	624	0	0	1	7	0	197	4	388	41	249
4 Farm, Fish & For.	56	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	11	40	43
5 Processing	27	0	0	0	14	0	12	0	1	0	0
6 Machine Trades	42	0	1	0	26	1	10	0	3	2	2
7 Bench Work	59	0	0	1	40	0	7	0	11	0	0
8 Structural	243	0	0	150	23	3	8	1	19	41	43
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	65	1	1	3	4	12	20	0	23	3	1
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	202	0	0	4	29	7	69	0	79	15	90
93-97 Other	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	2,345	25	12	275	258	66	604	25	830	457	817
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	157	0	0	0	6	1	20	0	35	97	104
20-24 Clerical	382	0	1	2	13	21	71	8	102	180	224
25-29 Sales	88	0	0	1	1	0	66	3	16	2	1
30 Domestic	35	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	25	4	4
31-39 Other Services	735	0	0	1	13	5	237	7	441	47	266
4 Farm, Fish & For.	80	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	48	51
5 Processing	45	0	0	1	24	0	20	0	0	0	0
6 Machine Trades	93	0	2	4	43	3	22	0	18	2	2
7 Bench Work	105	0	0	5	73	0	14	0	14	0	0
8 Structural	442	1	3	252	44	4	23	6	70	50	68
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	116	1	4	6	4	22	44	0	30	9	5
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	278	0	0	4	40	9	119	1	87	18	98
93-97 Other	9	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF JOB OPENINGS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA

Industrial Divisions	Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate		NON-FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENTS					
							Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate	
	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days
TOTAL	16,299	11,239	11,256	6,224	69.1	55.4	16,187	11,127	11,194	6,162	69.2	55.4
AGRIC, FOREST, FISH.	1,460	260	1,425	229	97.6	88.1	1,460	260	1,425	229	97.6	88.1
MINING	72	67	45	40	62.5	59.7	72	67	45	40	62.5	59.7
CONSTRUCTION	1,834	1,184	1,499	851	81.7	71.9	1,834	1,184	1,499	851	81.7	71.9
MANUFACTURING	1,669	1,230	1,158	720	69.4	58.5	1,669	1,230	1,158	720	69.4	58.5
TRANSPORTATION	1,560	497	1,255	197	80.4	39.6	1,560	497	1,255	197	80.4	39.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,459	631	1,228	403	84.2	63.9	1,459	631	1,228	403	84.2	63.9
RETAIL TRADE	3,680	3,144	2,157	1,630	58.6	51.8	3,678	3,142	2,155	1,628	58.6	51.8
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	430	410	135	115	31.4	28.0	430	410	135	115	31.4	28.0
SERVICES	2,950	2,633	1,765	1,452	59.8	55.1	2,916	2,599	1,757	1,444	60.3	55.6
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,174	1,172	583	581	49.7	49.6	1,098	1,096	531	529	48.4	48.3
NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS	11	11	6	6	54.5	54.5	11	11	6	6	54.5	54.5

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	6,382	183	663	1,780	1,452	1,270	540	689	181	697	N/A	593
15 and Under	342	30	7	261	8	4	1	7	1	31	N/A	23
16-17	955	37	256	551	83	43	9	20	1	32	N/A	53
18-19	891	20	107	364	196	132	64	49	7	39	N/A	43
20-21	640	17	43	144	161	153	66	83	14	54	N/A	52
22-24	844	15	50	109	211	211	96	127	35	107	N/A	78
25-29	892	18	54	114	214	224	100	121	39	128	N/A	108
30-34	585	13	38	71	152	136	84	89	27	97	N/A	71
35-39	399	7	30	46	112	114	44	73	20	78	N/A	47
40-44	229	9	21	24	82	67	24	30	7	30	N/A	31
45-54	394	10	30	65	150	113	35	54	25	64	N/A	61
55-64	193	5	26	27	78	65	17	34	5	36	N/A	24
65 and Over	18	2	1	4	5	8	0	2	0	1	N/A	2
SEX	6,382	183	663	1,780	1,452	1,270	540	689	181	697	N/A	593
Male	4,149	68	334	1,017	942	935	412	625	151	618	N/A	476
Female	2,233	115	329	763	510	335	128	64	30	79	N/A	117
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	6,382	183	663	1,780	1,452	1,270	540	689	181	697	N/A	593
0-7	209	8	12	122	37	36	8	17	1	21	N/A	23
8-11	2,812	104	435	1,101	578	465	158	228	47	235	N/A	240
12	2,343	57	163	393	635	588	240	343	81	280	N/A	231
Over 12	1,018	14	53	164	202	181	134	101	52	161	N/A	99
RACE/ETHNIC	6,382	183	663	1,780	1,452	1,270	540	689	181	697	N/A	593
White (Not Hispanic)	4,491	141	496	900	1,062	921	436	554	141	562	N/A	442
Black (Not Hispanic)	1,505	35	141	739	316	260	80	101	34	98	N/A	111
Hispanic	184	3	15	43	39	54	12	23	4	21	N/A	18
American Indian & Alaskan Native	48	2	3	10	14	16	8	6	1	5	N/A	10
Asian & Pacific Isl.	139	2	6	85	17	14	3	2	1	10	N/A	9
INA	15	0	2	3	4	5	1	3	0	1	N/A	3
VETERAN	1,115	11	42	101	304	295	150	232	67	272	N/A	167
HANDICAPPED	335	13	43	51	88	75	45	53	15	43	N/A	38
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	2,816	59	208	1,072	720	575	195	295	66	227	N/A	227
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	238	8	23	40	79	68	26	37	10	31	N/A	27
WELFARE	797	19	65	272	203	157	58	95	15	70	N/A	62
CETA PARTICIPANT	69	1	8	20	19	19	3	9	5	9	N/A	2

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENCIES PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA

Characteristics of Individuals	PLACEMENTS		REFERRALS	
	Total	Veterans	Total	Veterans
SEX	645	169	3,706	589
Male	431	166	2,295	571
Female	214	3	1,411	18
AGE	645	169	3,706	589
Under 20	156	1	690	6
20-24	181	33	1,148	124
25-29	104	44	759	143
30-34	83	33	472	124
35-39	56	29	225	75
40-44	23	7	139	31
45-54	25	11	174	49
55-64	15	11	92	35
65 & Over	2	0	7	2
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	645	169	3,706	589
0-7	6	0	24	0
8-11	191	23	1,040	82
12	282	84	1,719	309
Over 12	166	62	923	198
RACE/ETHNIC	645	169	3,706	589
White, (Not Hispanic)	514	141	2,670	475
Black, (Not Hispanic)	108	26	834	101
Hispanic	13	2	97	9
American Indian & Alaskan Native	2	0	32	4
Asian & Pacific Isl.	8	0	62	0
INA	0	0	11	0
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	176	43	1,355	235
HANDICAPPED	34	13	242	77

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
WICHITA SMSA

DOT Code Occupations	Total Apps Active This FY	ACTIVE FILE							NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		
		Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups		Minority	Economically Disadvantaged	Total Received	Opening Federal Contractor	Opening Filled
					Under 22	45 and Older					
TOTAL	41,315	11,945	5,852	1,546	2,626	1,641	3,720	5,464	16,087	1,847	11,065
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Manag.	3,826	1,113	562	232	74	206	190	223	893	140	303
2 Clerical & Sales	8,619	2,495	1,958	164	581	358	533	840	3,394	838	1,383
3 Services	7,027	2,417	1,755	118	657	417	1,107	1,808	3,361	175	2,424
4 Farm, Fish & Forestry	653	172	34	15	81	21	51	101	346	1	215
5 Processing	1,153	372	111	35	70	39	194	134	200	31	121
6 Machine Trades	3,557	983	181	219	156	86	249	349	454	112	256
7 Bench Work	2,881	856	526	69	157	99	265	390	401	69	272
8 Structural	6,583	1,678	288	374	358	165	420	640	2,015	152	1,495
9 Motor Freight & Other	4,655	1,356	261	301	269	228	435	649	4,996	329	4,569
ENTRY LEVEL	2,296	483	170	15	216	22	270	322	0	0	0
0-1	246	46	18	5	7	1	17	18	0	0	0
2	546	94	68	0	52	8	24	43	0	0	0
3	499	69	36	2	42	5	46	51	0	0	0
4	77	8	1	0	5	0	4	3	0	0	0
5	19	5	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
6	139	46	5	4	15	2	24	33	0	0	0
7	169	51	25	1	22	0	31	36	0	0	0
8	209	49	4	2	18	2	31	36	0	0	0
9	392	115	12	0	53	4	91	100	0	0	0

KANSAS CITY SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Population

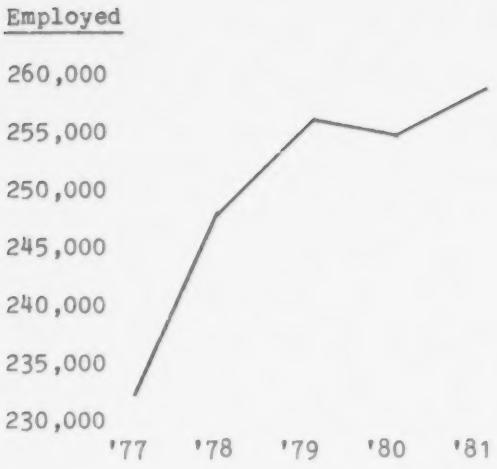
The Kansas City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, composed of Johnson and Wyandotte counties, is the largest in the state. According to the United States Department of the Census, the 1980 Johnson County population was 270,269 while Wyandotte County showed 172,335 for a SMSA total of 442,604.

The city of Kansas City reported a 1980 population of 161,087, a decline of 4.2 per cent since 19790. The latest figures included 71.0 per cent whites, 25.3 per cent blacks and 3.7 per cent other races. Those of Spanish origin totaled 4.9 per cent.

Civilian Labor Force

The annual average Kansas City civilian labor force for 1981 was 270,500, up from 267,000 in 1980. During the period 1977 through 1981 the labor force grew 11.3 per cent from 243,000 in 1977 to 270,500 in 1981.

Employment



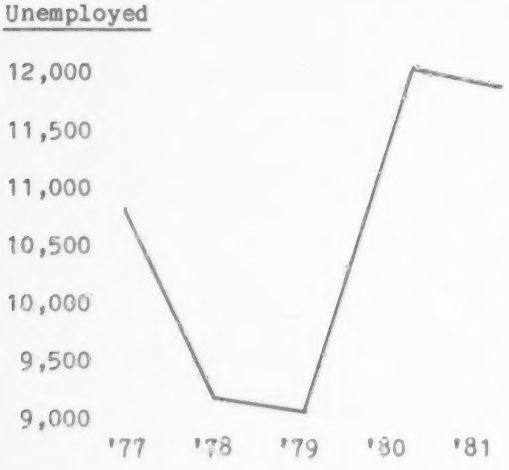
The number of employed persons in the Kansas City SMSA rose from 255,000 in 1980 to 258,700 in 1981. Total employment increased by 26,500 over the five-year period from 1977 to 1981 with most of the gains being realized between 1977 and 1979. For 1982 it is expected that employment will edge higher led by growth in both services and government industry divisions.

Industry Employment

Nonfarm wage and salary employment moved up to 194,700 in 1981 from 191,100 in 1980, an increase of 1.9 per cent. The over-the-year growth was led by gains in the finance and services sector, each moving up 5.6 per cent. Yearly job declines were most evident in government, down 1.4 per cent and construction, off 1.2 per cent.

Many of the economic problems in the Kansas City area are related to the age of both industrial and residential physical structures which were built in the early 1900's.

Unemployment

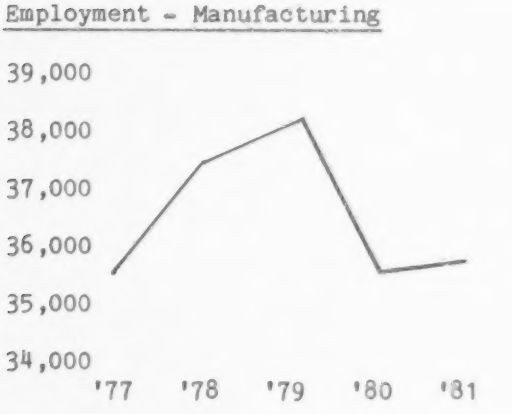


The annual average number of unemployed persons in the Kansas City SMSA in 1981 was 11,800, or 4.4 per cent of the civilian labor force. Since 1977 the number of jobless individuals has moved ahead 1,000, an increase of 9.3 per cent. 1982 unemployment is forecast to move to the 5.5 to 6.0 per cent range.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

The number of nonfarm wage and salary workers grew to 194,700 in 1981 from 191,100 in 1980 and 172,500 in 1977. Employment in finance and services provided the bulk of the increases for both periods. Services moved up 30.9 per cent from 1977 to 1981 with expansions in the medical and health categories.

Manufacturing

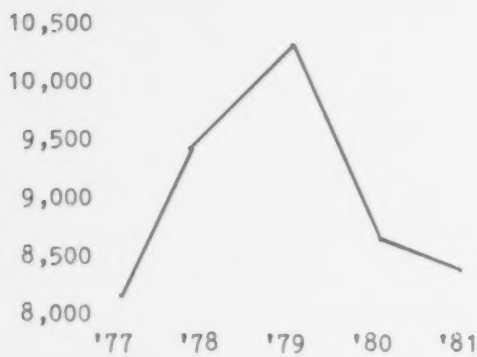


With the deteriorating economy, manufacturing employment dropped steadily from a peak of 39,000 in March 1979 to 35,500 in 1981. Temporary and indefinite layoffs of workers during the period in the durable goods segment occurred at area plants as inventories continued to build up

as tight money squeezed the markets for high priced products. Nondurable goods factories, producing lower priced products needed in day-to-day living, have been less affected by the economic slump and gained slightly during the five-year span, particularly food products, printing and publishing, chemicals and rubber and plastic sectors. As of March 1982, most manufacturing groups were several hundred below pre-recession levels and the industry division was 5,000 below the peak employment total of nearly 39,000. All indications are that the depressed industry will continue to slide down even further in the next few months before a noticeable upturn anticipated the latter part of 1982.

Construction

Employment - Construction



Employment in the construction industry fluctuates considerably from year to year. Seasonal patterns in the area include a gradual heavy build up in March and April, reaching peaks of 8,500 to 11,000 during summer months, followed by layoffs in the colder winter months. The banner years for construction were during 1978 and 1979 when 10,000 to over 11,000 were employed during the peak summer months. The last two years were extremely poor years as construction starts lagged with fewer residential and commercial projects because of high interest rates and rising materials costs. The first part of 1982 shows employment rose from 7,200 in February to 7,700 in March, not much improvement over 1980 and 1981. Most current building projects are in Johnson County, the only bright spot in the metropolitan area.

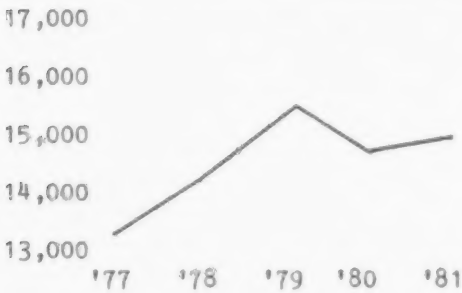
Mining

Employment - Mining

Mining employment varies from 150 in cold winter months to over 200 during the peak summer months. Most mining in this area is confined to sand and quarry operations, with very little oil exploration at the present time. This division is a very small segment of the total wage and salary employment for the two counties, comprising less than one per cent of industry distribution. One unique aspect of this industry in this area are mined-out caves providing quarrying operations for the prized bethany falls limestone used for road construction. This particular strata is at ground level along the bluffs of local rivers that are later converted into huge cold storage centers and foreign trade zones.

Transportation-Utilities

Employment - Transportation-Utilities

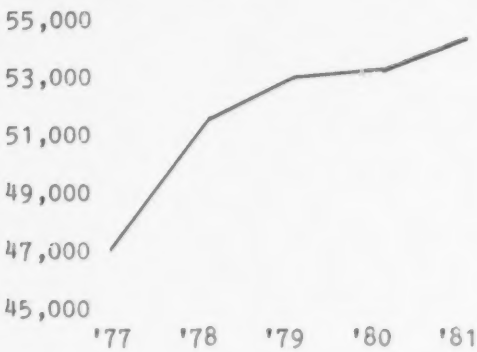


The transportation-utilities division has been down the past few years particularly among railroads and trucking segments with rising fuel costs and production cut backs affecting all types of shipping activities. The slight growth from 1980 to 1981 was the result of utilities moving into Johnson County and expansions at existing establishments. With the current recession and the slowdown of manufacturing and trade activities, the transportation sector was

stymied and has declined steadily since 1979. Railroad was down from nearly 4,800 in 1979 to 3,500 by March 1982, with several mergers and reduced employment. trucking fell from 6,100 at mid-1979 to 5,200 by mid-1981 when a gradual increase began reaching 5,700 by March 1982.

Trade

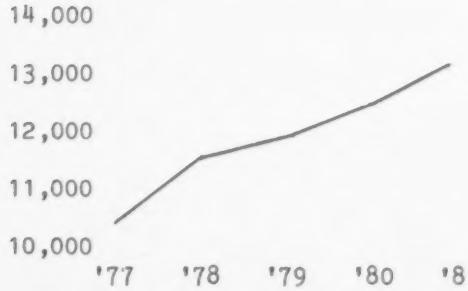
Employment - Trade



Reduced consumer spending due to area layoffs and uncertain business condition, along with tightening of the area's economy, was evident in trade which advanced 1,100 from 1980 to 1981, as opposed to average yearly gains of 2,000 to 4,000 in recent vintage years. Over half of the above gain occurred in the wholesale portion as large department stores, food chains and service stations and auto dealers suffered large cut backs. Diminishing purchasing power due to high interest rates and inflated prices continued to discourage buying and the division dropped further to 54,000 by March 1982. For the balance of 1982, a continued slowdown in trade employment is expected and no new major shopping centers are under construction.

Finance

Employment - Finance

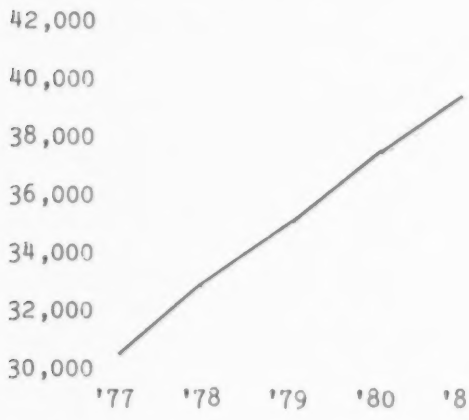


Finance-related industries added 2,500 workers to the two-county payrolls since 1977 because of the exodus of firms moving west into Kansas across the state line and steady

growth among existing or long established ones. Several new insurance or credit firms moved in to the area in recent year, employing several hundred employees. New banks and drive-in facilities seem to be everywhere. There are at least 15 to 20 bank buildings in Johnson County employing over 40 people, while in Wyandotte most banks are older establishments but many are contained in new structures or in completely remodeled facilities. Finance employment reached 13,200 in March 1982, an advance of 550 over the year. More growth is projected at the present rate into the 1980's, especially in Johnson County.

Services

Employment - Services

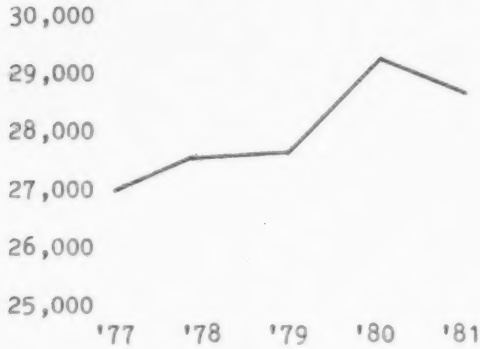


Jobs in the services division recorded a startling gain of over 12,000 in the last five-year period, reaching 41,400 in March 1982. The largest gains were registered in the medical and health field. Nearly all the hospitals in the area have been recently built or extensive additions have been attached to older existing facilities. Also, a growing number of nursing, convalescent and aged homes have been added in the past decade. There has been an increasing and strong demand for various types of business services ranging from janitorial to data processing, adding to the industry growth. A steady expansion occurred within the amusement and recreation, legal, personal, educational and membership categories along with several new hotel and motel accomodations. This division appears

to be less vulnerable to economic cycles. Annual projections for the 1980's appear to be within the realm of 1,500 to 2,000 per year, but could be less as the economy in the area continues to struggle.

Government

Employment - Government



As the population expands, so do the demands for governmental services. This sector has a long history of continuous growth, especially the local segments of schools, cities, counties and special water and drainage districts. Employment growth of several hundred has occurred each year since 1977. In March 1982, government reached nearly 30,000, in spite of modest layoffs in some state and local units, mostly because of the recent move of a large agency into the area. However, after a long period of sustained growth, government employment may be starting downward because of growing resistance to higher taxes. Due to national monetary cut backs federal agency jobs are already decreasing. State and local sectors have also leveled off because of tight fiscal and budget policies, and with declining school enrollments and the high costs of maintaining area school facilities and programs. Johnson County now has over 50 per cent of the federal employees working in the area and 55 per cent of the two-county local government. Wyandotte County shows 90 per cent of the state government jobs.

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
KANSAS CITY SMSA (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	175,050	180,800	189,300	204,500	209,450	215,150	229,650	243,000	256,600	265,700	267,000
Employed	168,200	173,100	182,250	196,900	200,550	202,700	218,050	232,200	247,400	256,600	255,000
Farm	1,750	1,850	1,850	1,950	1,800	1,750	1,650	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,400
Nonfarm	166,450	171,250	180,400	194,950	198,750	200,950	216,400	230,600	245,900	255,100	253,600
Unemployed	6,850	7,700	7,050	7,600	8,900	12,450	11,600	10,800	9,200	9,100	12,000
Rate	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.8	5.1	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.5

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	121,500	126,800	134,550	145,950	148,750	150,700	162,350	172,500	184,500	191,900	191,100
Manufacturing	30,350	29,950	30,900	34,000	32,600	31,050	33,850	35,700	37,400	37,700	35,400
Durable Goods	15,900	17,000	18,350	20,350	18,650	17,900	20,200	21,700	22,900	22,500	20,300
Stone-Clay-Glass	3,750	3,550	3,750	3,900	3,550	3,100	3,400	3,600	4,100	3,900	3,500
Fab. Metal Prod.	1,650	1,650	2,500	2,750	2,600	2,650	2,450	2,600	2,900	2,800	2,600
Machinery	2,600	2,650	2,350	2,650	2,750	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,200
Machinery (Elect)	2,100	2,200	3,100	3,900	3,950	3,750	3,950	4,100	4,400	4,500	4,400
Other	5,800	6,950	6,650	7,150	5,800	5,700	7,500	8,400	8,300	8,000	6,600
Nondurable Goods	14,450	12,950	12,550	13,650	13,950	13,150	13,650	14,000	14,500	15,200	15,100
Food & Kindred	3,800	3,550	3,400	3,800	3,900	3,250	3,200	3,400	3,300	3,400	3,400
Paper Products	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,650	1,550	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Printing, Pub.	2,350	2,400	2,300	2,650	2,700	2,650	2,650	2,700	3,100	3,200	3,100
Chemicals	5,200	3,600	3,150	3,100	3,100	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,600	3,700
Other	1,600	1,900	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,950	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,200
Mining	200	200	150	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200
Construction	6,650	7,550	8,200	8,400	7,950	8,050	8,300	8,200	9,500	10,200	8,500
Transportation	10,600	10,500	10,800	12,100	12,550	12,050	12,550	13,300	14,300	15,200	14,600
Trade	31,400	33,850	35,750	38,750	40,400	41,250	44,400	47,100	51,600	53,000	53,600
Wholesale	9,350	10,000	10,700	11,850	13,250	13,650	14,700	15,100	16,400	17,800	18,300
Retail	22,050	23,850	25,050	26,900	27,150	27,600	29,700	32,000	35,200	35,200	35,300
Finance	5,050	5,300	5,900	6,850	7,500	7,950	9,000	10,600	11,500	12,200	12,400
Services	16,850	17,900	20,450	22,400	23,250	24,450	27,500	30,100	32,400	35,600	37,300
Government	20,450	21,550	22,400	23,300	24,350	25,700	26,550	27,300	27,600	27,800	29,100
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	1,400	250	150	25	150	100	300	500	300	100	100

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
KANSAS CITY SMSA (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties)

	1980	1981									
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	267,000	270,500									
Employed	255,000	258,700									
Farm	1,400	1,400									
Nonfarm	253,600	257,300									
Unemployed	12,000	11,800									
Rate	4.5	4.4									

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	191,100	194,700									
Manufacturing	35,400	35,500									
Durable Goods	20,300	19,500									
Stone-Clay-Glass	3,500	3,300									
Fab. Metal Prod.	2,600	2,600									
Machinery	3,200	3,200									
Machinery (Elect)	4,400	4,300									
Other	6,600	6,100									
Nondurable Goods	15,100	15,900									
Food & Kindred	3,400	3,700									
Paper Products	1,700	1,700									
Printing, Pub.	3,100	3,200									
Chemicals	3,700	3,800									
Other	3,200	3,500									
Mining	200	200									
Construction	8,500	8,400									
Transportation	14,600	14,700									
Trade	53,600	54,700									
Wholesale	18,300	18,900									
Retail	35,300	35,800									
Finance	12,400	13,100									
Services	37,300	39,400									
Government	29,100	28,700									
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	100	0									

KANSAS CITY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Johnson & Wyandotte Counties)

ANNUAL AVERAGE

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1981	1980	1977	Per Cent Change 1981 / 1980	Per Cent Change 1981 / 1977
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL	270.5	267.0	243.0	+ 1.3	+ 11.3
Employed	258.7	255.0	232.2	+ 1.5	+ 11.4
Farm	1.4	1.4	1.6	0	- 12.5
Nonfarm	257.3	253.6	230.6	+ 1.5	+ 11.6
Unemployed	11.8	12.0	10.8	- 1.7	+ 9.3
Rate	4.4	4.5	4.4	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL	194.7	191.1	172.5	+ 1.9	+ 12.9
Manufacturing	35.5	35.4	35.7	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Durable goods	19.6	20.3	21.7	- 3.4	- 9.7
Nondurable goods	15.9	15.1	14.0	+ 5.3	+ 13.6
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Contract construction	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 1.2	+ 2.4
Trans, comm., elec., gas & san. serv.	14.7	14.6	13.3	+ 0.7	+ 10.5
Wholesale and retail trade	54.7	53.6	47.1	+ 2.1	+ 16.1
Wholesale trade	18.9	18.3	15.1	+ 3.3	+ 25.2
Retail trade	35.8	35.3	32.0	+ 1.4	+ 11.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	13.1	12.4	10.6	+ 5.6	+ 23.6
Services	39.4	37.3	30.1	+ 5.6	+ 30.9
Government	28.7	29.1	27.3	- 1.4	+ 5.1
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0.1	0.5	xxx	xxx

NOTE: Data for most recent month are preliminary.
1/ Not CPS Adjusted

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATION AND WAGE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA

Item	Total Nonag. & Ag.	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
OPENINGS RECEIVED												
TOTAL	13,003	253	650	2,877	2,161	1,700	808	991	358	1,668	4.41	1,537
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	1,515	13	3	616	52	48	55	39	51	148	4.38	490
20-24 Clerical	2,647	22	114	501	720	643	230	130	23	81	4.05	183
25-29 Sales	871	22	75	227	110	46	38	47	16	35	3.85	255
30 Domestic	117	29	6	26	13	6	0	2	0	12	4.59	23
31-39 Other Serv.	1,825	129	163	605	333	154	51	27	55	159	3.87	149
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	698	3	105	398	80	49	11	16	0	12	3.59	24
5 Processing	322	0	2	9	107	27	53	5	4	107	5.19	8
6 Machine Trades	532	7	5	17	66	81	56	40	27	155	5.36	78
7 Bench Work	429	3	15	30	157	96	16	24	8	62	4.32	18
8 Structural	810	5	12	24	32	93	52	121	78	229	5.50	164
90-91 Motor Frgt, & Transp.	716	9	19	69	102	40	24	252	9	125	4.95	67
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	2,401	10	130	355	372	340	217	282	85	536	4.87	74
93-97 Other	120	1	1	0	17	77	5	6	2	7	4.30	4
OPENINGS FILLED												
TOTAL	7,266	70	352	2,010	1,200	884	363	701	198	987	4.40	501
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	847	4	3	610	23	20	15	14	15	16	3.57	127
20-24 Clerical	1,037	7	60	290	290	197	74	27	3	28	3.89	61
25-29 Sales	292	3	39	90	37	18	9	13	2	23	3.90	58
30 Domestic	55	5	3	17	7	5	0	1	0	9	5.96	8
31-39 Other Serv.	876	32	77	266	197	96	24	12	2	133	4.11	37
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	551	2	9	389	71	38	5	12	0	4	3.58	21
5 Processing	198	0	2	7	89	26	22	2	7	38	4.64	5
6 Machine Trades	284	3	3	12	27	58	27	28	21	64	5.12	41
7 Bench Work	286	1	22	28	87	84	11	14	9	26	4.15	4
8 Structural	470	3	8	19	19	65	18	96	58	145	5.45	39
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	515	1	14	37	59	25	15	237	4	72	4.97	51
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	1,818	9	111	245	287	239	141	239	75	424	4.92	48
93-97 Other	37	0	1	0	7	13	2	6	2	5	4.55	1

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA

Occupational Categories	TOTAL* Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	5,142	294	1	144	1,268	201	1,448	146	835	1,132	1,183
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	946	0	0	2	21	4	152	0	43	725	737
20-24 Clerical	871	0	0	8	122	50	370	98	167	79	84
25-29 Sales	239	0	0	3	10	9	154	7	58	0	0
30 Domestic	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
31-39 Other Services	585	0	0	4	24	7	306	18	209	28	50
4 Farm, Fish & For.	461	256	0	2	3	1	6	10	16	172	172
5 Processing	244	0	0	0	153	6	78	0	8	0	0
6 Machine Trades	216	1	0	2	113	4	70	0	28	2	2
7 Bench Work	233	0	0	7	191	2	13	2	14	4	2
8 Structural	334	1	1	81	42	5	33	7	153	18	24
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	215	9	0	2	10	56	112	0	15	13	14
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	1,102	29	0	34	603	57	199	2	103	105	114
93-97 Other	25	0	0	0	8	0	5	4	7	1	1

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA
MINORITY

Occupational Categories	TOTAL* Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	1,577	104	0	18	294	47	299	18	195	668	693
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	610	0	0	1	3	0	41	0	14	552	555
20-24 Clerical	141	0	0	2	8	8	53	12	31	27	30
25-29 Sales	42	0	0	0	0	1	23	1	17	0	0
30 Domestic	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
31-39 Other Services	177	0	0	1	9	3	84	1	65	16	29
4 Farm, Fish & For.	141	101	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	34	35
5 Processing	83	0	0	0	39	0	43	0	1	0	0
6 Machine Trades	26	0	0	0	17	2	5	0	4	0	0
7 Bench Work	48	0	0	2	34	1	3	0	5	3	1
8 Structural	62	0	0	9	8	1	0	1	29	14	14
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	45	0	0	0	0	13	18	0	3	11	12
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	261	3	0	3	180	18	34	0	21	12	18
93-97 Other	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	1,680	48	0	21	310	38	308	28	180	816	832
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	639	0	0	0	5	0	35	0	15	584	587
20-24 Clerical	158	0	0	0	15	6	59	18	27	35	34
25-29 Sales	50	0	0	0	3	1	27	1	18	0	0
30 Domestic	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
31-39 Other Services	161	0	0	0	4	4	62	5	66	21	33
4 Farm, Fish & For.	160	40	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	114	114
5 Processing	61	0	0	0	36	2	23	0	0	0	0
6 Machine Trades	46	0	0	0	27	1	15	0	5	0	0
7 Bench Work	61	0	0	1	49	1	4	0	4	2	0
8 Structural	64	0	0	15	8	0	7	2	16	17	18
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	55	1	0	0	2	11	27	0	3	11	12
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	294	7	0	5	165	12	53	0	23	35	38
93-97 Other	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF JOB OPENINGS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA

Industrial Divisions	Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate		NON-FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENTS					
							Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate	
	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days
TOTAL	13,003	11,995	7,266	6,324	55.9	52.7	12,895	11,887	7,232	6,290	56.1	52.9
AGRIC, FOREST, FISH.	664	527	523	404	78.8	76.7	664	527	523	404	78.8	76.7
MINING	18	16	13	11	72.2	68.8	18	16	13	11	72.2	68.8
CONSTRUCTION	353	297	245	189	69.4	63.6	353	297	245	189	69.4	63.6
MANUFACTURING	2,878	2,837	1,575	1,548	54.7	54.6	2,878	2,837	1,575	1,548	54.7	54.6
TRANSPORTATION	918	617	553	255	60.2	41.3	883	582	544	246	61.6	42.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	821	762	435	377	53.0	49.5	821	762	435	377	53.0	49.5
RETAIL TRADE	2,435	2,353	1,164	1,089	47.8	46.3	2,435	2,353	1,164	1,089	47.8	46.3
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	748	732	201	189	26.9	25.8	748	732	201	189	26.9	25.8
SERVICES	2,228	1,977	1,267	1,034	56.9	52.3	2,227	1,976	1,266	1,033	56.8	52.3
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,940	1,877	1,290	1,228	66.5	65.4	1,868	1,805	1,266	1,204	67.8	66.7
NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	5,525	63	315	1,711	971	692	320	504	187	694	N/A	647
15 and Under	213	0	12	196	2	2	0	0	1	1	N/A	1
16-17	626	5	50	512	30	18	2	10	0	5	N/A	5
18-19	1,039	15	74	426	236	118	35	79	15	68	N/A	82
20-21	770	6	53	215	187	97	52	81	23	94	N/A	72
22-24	892	8	34	132	181	122	66	120	41	153	N/A	142
25-29	843	10	35	98	147	139	74	90	48	171	N/A	155
30-34	463	6	16	43	69	80	35	60	34	106	N/A	73
35-39	242	6	10	27	39	35	21	35	13	39	N/A	39
40-44	162	2	13	19	26	31	15	15	1	23	N/A	31
45-54	198	4	11	29	39	36	15	12	9	29	N/A	30
55-64	67	1	5	12	12	13	5	1	1	5	N/A	17
65 and Over	10	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	N/A	0
SEX	5,525	63	315	1,711	971	692	320	504	187	694	N/A	647
Male	3,475	27	150	973	545	426	230	430	162	617	N/A	394
Female	2,050	36	165	738	426	266	90	74	25	77	N/A	253
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	5,525	63	315	1,711	971	692	320	504	187	694	N/A	647
0-7	200	2	11	87	16	8	6	7	24	35	N/A	14
8-11	1,896	22	145	1,040	251	168	64	112	35	120	N/A	108
12	2,357	26	127	384	501	391	178	267	89	281	N/A	310
Over 12	1,072	13	32	200	203	125	72	118	39	158	N/A	215
RACE/ETHNIC	5,525	63	315	1,711	971	692	320	504	187	694	N/A	647
White (Not Hispanic)	3,889	45	226	906	783	595	251	448	135	509	N/A	469
Black (Not Hispanic)	1,355	16	73	672	153	81	61	43	41	151	N/A	142
Hispanic	203	1	10	90	24	12	7	11	7	31	N/A	27
American Indian & Alaskan Native	11	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	N/A	1
Asian & Pacific Isl.	62	1	5	39	6	3	1	1	3	2	N/A	6
INA	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	2
VETERAN	806	7	27	68	115	122	76	130	61	252	N/A	110
HANDICAPPED	226	1	16	65	44	36	15	16	8	33	N/A	22
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	1,752	17	106	876	217	143	64	88	37	164	N/A	154
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	60	1	6	13	8	8	1	4	3	13	N/A	5
WELFARE	682	17	36	393	76	57	18	27	7	47	N/A	51
CETA PARTICIPANT	237	0	41	143	32	5	5	4	6	3	N/A	5

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENCIES PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA

Characteristics of Individuals	PLACEMENTS		REFERRALS	
	Total	Veterans	Total	Veterans
SEX	1,110	236	5,371	1,024
Male	677	226	3,283	981
Female	433	10	2,088	43
AGE	1,110	236	5,371	1,024
Under 20	208	5	882	16
20-24	370	82	1,775	247
25-29	222	64	1,118	296
30-34	140	43	685	219
35-39	70	15	335	79
40-44	50	11	227	58
45-54	34	12	244	74
55-64	13	4	92	35
65 & Over	3	0	13	0
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	1,110	236	5,371	1,024
0-7	40	6	137	19
8-11	215	38	1,087	161
12	619	146	2,856	591
Over 12	236	46	1,291	253
RACE/ETHNIC	1,110	236	5,371	1,024
White, (Not Hispanic)	793	169	3,957	746
Black, (Not Hispanic)	267	59	1,198	252
Hispanic	42	7	160	21
American Indian & Alaskan Native	3	1	10	3
Asian & Pacific Isl.	4	0	40	1
INA	1	0	6	1
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	292	89	1,236	326
HANDICAPPED	36	16	229	123

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
KANSAS PORTION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA

DOT Code Occupations	Total Apps Active This FY	ACTIVE FILE							NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		
		Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups		Minority	Economically Disadvantaged	Total Received	Opening Federal Contractor	Opening Filled
					Under 22	45 and Older					
TOTAL	47,666	12,642	6,307	1,977	2,737	1,524	4,643	5,825	12,615	2,998	6,930
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Manag.	5,316	1,184	581	279	74	193	299	284	1,514	166	847
2 Clerical & Sales	11,240	2,771	2,244	233	618	359	879	1,051	3,514	1,190	1,329
3 Services	5,775	1,982	1,367	127	481	292	996	1,356	1,937	115	927
4 Farm, Fish & Forestry	1,041	103	25	11	46	10	31	57	400	14	272
5 Processing	511	168	64	30	20	24	57	72	322	128	198
6 Machine Trades	2,329	594	117	156	85	76	141	229	530	163	283
7 Bench Work	2,270	684	488	43	104	85	273	375	429	188	286
8 Structural	4,123	1,051	75	345	157	110	283	416	746	118	465
9 Motor Freight & Other	11,098	3,031	671	712	761	268	1,091	1,292	3,162	915	2,319
ENTRY LEVEL	3,066	787	425	24	373	57	461	424	0	0	0
0-1	299	72	46	5	16	2	37	30	0	0	0
2	763	186	147	5	108	11	84	77	0	0	0
3	739	160	89	7	89	26	121	116	0	0	0
4	62	7	1	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	0
5	15	9	3	0	5	0	5	2	0	0	0
6	81	24	3	1	15	0	13	15	0	0	0
7	259	98	63	2	33	4	66	56	0	0	0
8	116	26	1	1	12	0	15	14	0	0	0
9	732	205	72	3	92	14	118	110	0	0	0

TOPEKA SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Population

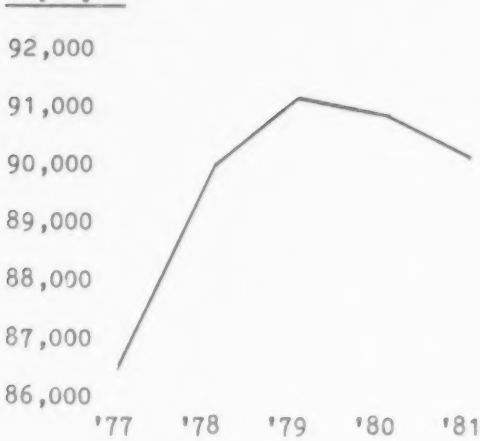
According to the 1980 United States Department of the Census the 1980 Topeka Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area population was 185,442, a gain of 2.7 per cent since 1970. The total 1980 population was comprised of 90.4 per cent white residents, 6.4 per cent black and 3.2 per cent other races. Those of Spanish origin totaled 3.4 per cent.

The city of Topeka showed a 1980 population of 115,266, 7.8 per cent lower than in 1970. The slight decline was largely the result of the deactivation of Forbes Air Force Base in 1974, along with some outmigration to surrounding counties.

Civilian Labor Force

The Topeka SMSA civilian labor force averaged 95,000 in 1981, a drop of less than one per cent from 1980. Since 1977 the labor force grew by 5,000 as total employment pushed ahead 4.5 per cent.

Employment



The number of employed persons in the Topeka SMSA dropped from 90,900 in 1980 to 90,200 in 1981. Total employment increased by 3,900 over the five-year period beginning in 1977 as the number of jobs grew from 1977 to 1979 and then began to turn downward. For 1982 it is projected that employment will average 89,500, down 700 from 1981 due to layoffs that have occurred since late 1981.

Industry Employment

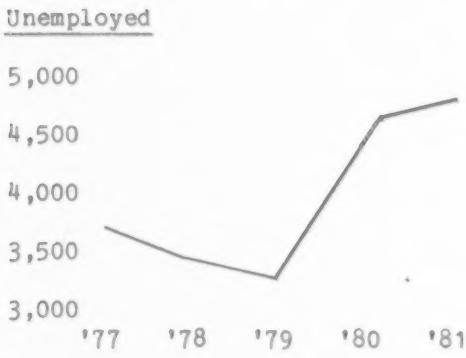
Nonfarm wage and salary employment averaged 85,800 in 1981, compared to 86,300 in 1980. In 1981 the largest industry in terms of employment was government with 21,800 followed by trade with 18,600 and services with 17,600.

As the capital of Kansas, Topeka is the administrative center of state government, which partially accounts for the fact that in 1981 about 25 per cent of nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Topeka SMSA was in the public sector.

Topeka's location has facilitated its development into the center of a trade network connecting Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita as well as a crossroad to all parts of the country.

The growth of services employment can be traced to the recognition of Topeka as a major health and medical center. Also to be recognized are the various public and parochial schools including an Area Vocational Technical School and Washburn University.

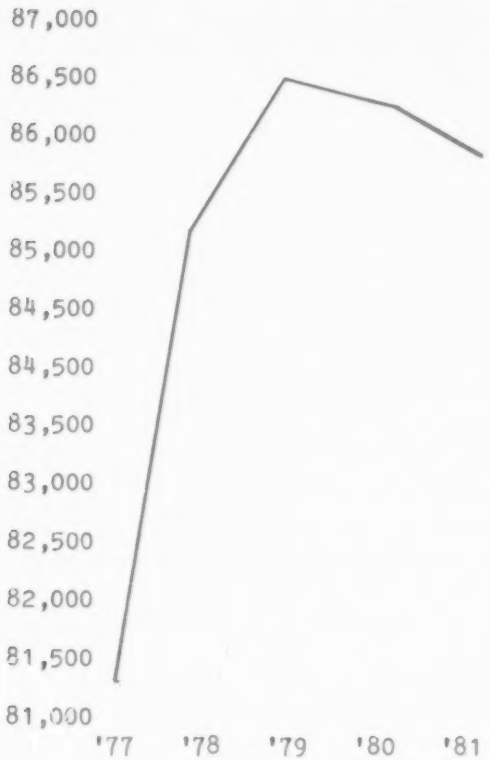
Unemployment



The annual average number of unemployed persons in the Topeka SMSA in 1981 was 4,800, or 5.1 per cent of the civilian labor force. Since 1977 the number of jobless persons has moved up 1,100. Unemployment is expected to average 5,000 in 1982, slightly higher than the previous year. The average unemployment rate is projected at 5.3 per cent of the civilian labor force in 1982.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

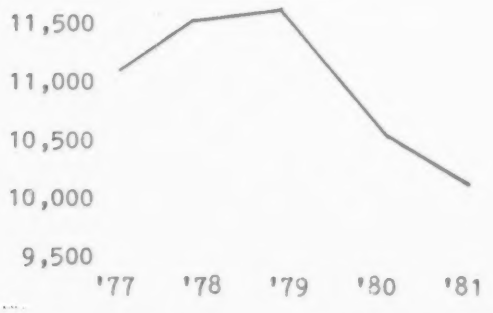
Employment - Nonfarm Wage and Salary



Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Topeka area grew explosively between 1977 and 1978, up 3,900, mainly due to expansions in services, although nearly all industry division registered gains. Growth slowed considerably from 1978 to 1979 to a peak of 86,500. From 1979 through 1981 nonfarm employment declined by about 700, a local manifestation of the general nationwide economic recession.

Manufacturing

Employment - Manufacturing



Manufacturing employment increased by 400 between 1977 and 1978, edged upward to a peak of 11,600 in 1979 and then registered a steep decline from 1979 through 1981, the result of layoffs in the nondurable goods segment. These layoffs were the result of a sharp decline in demand, which is indirectly related to the slump in automotive production. The job losses have moderated somewhat prompted by small increases in other categories of manufacturing

since 1977. Employment in printing and publishing in 1981 averaged 400 above the 1977 level and jobs in the production of durable goods have increased slightly.

Mining

Mining employment in the area consists of quarrying operations and has remained unchanged over the last five years.

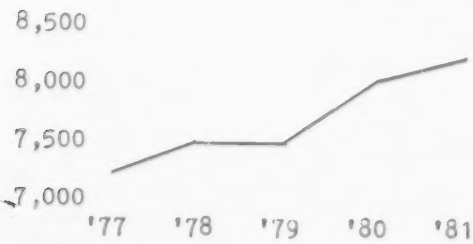
Construction

Employment - Construction

Employment in construction grew 600 between 1977 and 1978, boosted by job gains in heavy construction and special trades. It then remained nearly constant through 1980. From 1980 to 1981 average employment in construction dropped 500 as major street and commercial building projects were completed or advanced to stages requiring a small work force. The 1982 average is expected to be around 2,600 as high interest rates and tight money continue to plague the industry.

Transportation-Utilities

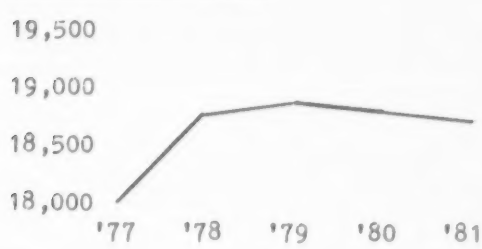
Employment - Transportation-Utilities



Jobs in the transportation-utilities division, in 1978 averaged 300 above the level of 1977, due to expansions at utilities. From 1979 through 1980 personnel increases at freight carriers and utilities added another 500 bringing the total to 8,000. The 1981 average employment was 8,200 and is expected to remain constant through 1982.

Trade

Employment - Trade



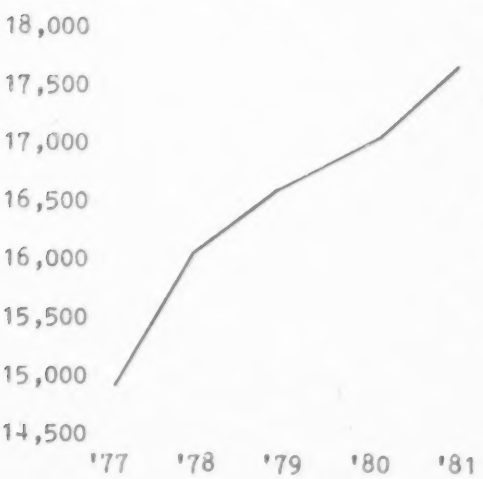
Historically, trade has been the second largest industry division in the area in terms of employment. The number of trade jobs grew substantially, up 800 between 1977 and 1979. Growth was widely distributed between both wholesale and retail segments. Employment held nearly constant between 1979 and 1980 and then began a gradual decline to an average of 18,600 in 1981, indicative of a negative multiplier set in motion by job losses in manufacturing and construction.

Finance

Employment in the finance division increased by 300 between 1977 and 1979 as insurance and real estate firms expanded, and has remained stable through 1981. No change is anticipated through 1982.

Services

Employment - Services

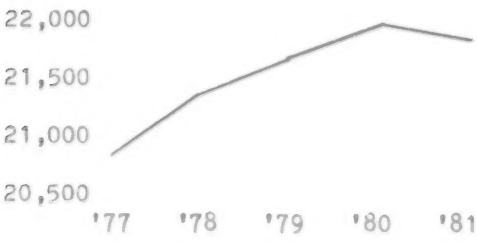


Services recorded the largest percentage increase in employment over the past five years. Employment in the division was 14,900 in 1977 and rose to 17,200 in 1980, a gain of 15.4 per cent, mainly due to expansion in business and medical services. The job total increased another 400 between 1980 and 1981 as medical and other cate-

gories expanded. Through 1982 a gain of about 200 is anticipated, reaching a total of 17,800.

Government

Employment - Government



The government division job total registered 20,800 in 1977 and 21,700 in 1979, largely due to increases in local schools and various state agencies. Since 1979 government employment has leveled off and is expected to decline 200 to 300 by the end of 1982 because of budget constraints.

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOPEKA SMSA (Jefferson, Osage & Shawnee Counties)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	74,250	76,350	79,350	81,700	83,850	86,200	87,800	90,000	93,500	94,900	95,600
Employed	72,050	72,750	76,150	78,950	80,300	81,000	83,550	86,300	90,100	91,300	90,900
Farm	2,350	2,350	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	1,900	1,900
Nonfarm	69,700	70,400	73,750	76,450	77,800	78,800	81,350	84,200	88,100	89,400	89,000
Unemployed	2,200	3,600	3,200	2,750	3,550	5,200	4,250	3,700	3,400	3,300	4,700
Rate	3.0	4.7	4.0	3.4	4.2	6.0	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.9

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	65,900	67,200	70,650	73,500	74,950	75,900	77,650	81,300	85,200	86,500	86,300
Manufacturing	9,450	10,050	10,150	10,750	10,900	10,550	9,650	11,100	11,500	11,600	10,500
Durable Goods	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,750	1,850	1,550	1,600	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,000
Nondurable Goods	7,650	8,350	8,650	9,000	9,050	9,000	8,050	9,400	9,700	9,600	8,500
Food & Kindred	1,450	1,500	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,650	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,700
Printing, Pub.	2,550	2,650	2,850	2,950	2,950	3,950	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,500
Other	3,650	4,200	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,400	3,350	4,500	4,800	4,700	3,300
Mining	100	150	150	200	200	200	150	200	200	200	200
Construction	3,300	2,850	3,050	3,350	2,950	2,600	3,250	3,400	4,000	4,000	3,800
Transportation	7,550	7,200	7,250	7,400	7,500	7,100	7,050	7,200	7,500	7,500	8,000
Trade	13,700	14,150	15,500	16,200	16,350	16,500	17,150	18,000	18,700	18,800	18,700
Wholesale	3,250	3,400	3,900	4,100	4,250	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,100	5,200	5,100
Retail	10,450	10,750	11,600	12,100	12,100	12,200	12,550	13,000	13,600	13,600	13,600
Finance	4,150	4,300	4,550	4,650	4,950	5,300	5,550	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,000
Services	10,750	11,050	11,600	12,200	12,850	13,450	14,150	14,900	16,100	16,700	17,200
Government	16,900	17,450	18,400	18,750	19,250	20,200	20,700	20,800	21,400	21,700	21,900
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	650	0	0	0	0	0	1,050	0	0	0	0

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOPEKA SMSA (Jefferson, Osage & Shawnee Counties)

	1980	1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	95,600	95,000
Employed	90,900	90,200
Farm	1,900	1,800
Nonfarm	89,000	88,400
Unemployed	4,700	4,800
Rate	4.9	5.1

Nonfarm wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	86,300	85,800
Manufacturing	10,500	10,100
Durable Goods	2,000	1,900
Nondurable Goods	8,500	8,200
Food & Kindred	1,700	1,700
Printing, Pub.	3,500	3,500
Other	3,300	2,900
Mining	200	200
Construction	3,800	3,300
Transportation	8,000	8,200
Trade	18,700	18,600
Wholesale	5,100	5,000
Retail	13,600	13,600
Finance	6,000	6,000
Services	17,200	17,600
Government	21,900	21,800
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	0	0

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TOPEKA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Jefferson, Osage & Shawnee Counties)

ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1981	1980	1977	Per Cent Change 1981 1980	Per Cent Change 1981 1977
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL	95.0	95.6	90.0	- 0.6	+ 5.6
Employed	90.2	90.9	86.3	- 0.8	+ 4.5
Farm	1.8	1.9	2.1	- 5.3	- 14.3
Nonfarm	88.4	89.0	84.2	- 0.7	+ 5.0
Unemployed	4.8	4.7	3.7	+ 2.1	+ 29.7
Rate	5.1	4.9	4.1	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL	85.8	86.3	81.3	- 0.6	+ 5.5
Manufacturing	10.1	10.5	11.1	- 3.8	- 9.0
Durable goods	1.9	2.0	1.7	- 5.0	+ 11.8
Nondurable goods	8.2	8.5	9.4	- 3.5	- 12.8
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Contract construction	3.3	3.8	3.4	- 13.2	- 2.9
Trans, comm., elec., gas & san. serv.	8.2	8.0	7.2	+ 2.5	+ 13.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18.6	18.7	18.0	- 0.5	+ 3.3
Wholesale trade	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 2.0	0
Retail trade	13.6	13.6	13.0	0	+ 4.6
Finance, ins. & real estate	6.0	6.0	5.7	0	+ 5.3
Services	17.6	17.2	14.9	+ 2.3	+ 18.1
Government	21.8	21.9	20.8	- 0.5	+ 4.8
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xxx	xxx

NOTE: Data for most recent month are preliminary.
1/ Not CPS Adjusted

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATION AND WAGE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA

Item	Total Nonag. & Ag.	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
OPENINGS RECEIVED												
TOTAL	8,893	212	574	2,089	1,551	1,152	482	746	220	1,357	4.86	510
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	564	20	21	53	59	50	38	38	29	144	5.41	112
20-24 Clerical	1,852	15	102	559	424	304	112	43	17	157	4.16	119
25-29 Sales	554	12	82	210	63	28	13	13	7	17	3.71	109
30 Domestic	374	83	9	55	46	57	1	41	0	30	4.12	52
31-39 Other Serv.	1,585	66	243	622	435	108	40	16	9	22	3.56	24
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	459	3	34	354	40	7	1	7	2	1	3.41	10
5 Processing	166	0	2	5	5	20	2	100	15	14	5.38	3
6 Machine Trades	298	1	4	31	54	29	12	45	42	65	5.04	15
7 Bench Work	124	1	14	25	14	15	1	44	2	1	4.12	7
8 Structural	545	4	10	46	65	64	60	89	35	142	5.24	30
90-91 Motor Frgt, & Transp.	321	0	26	54	66	44	13	24	30	47	4.60	17
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	2,028	7	27	72	274	420	187	282	32	716	6.96	11
93-97 Other	23	0	0	3	6	6	2	4	0	1	4.47	1
OPENINGS FILLED												
TOTAL	6,877	136	474	1,673	1,181	877	386	644	186	1,159	5.01	161
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	252	18	16	49	40	27	23	17	12	37	4.62	13
20-24 Clerical	1,200	12	74	453	257	137	69	26	12	132	4.21	28
25-29 Sales	257	6	63	81	34	13	6	5	5	9	3.74	35
30 Domestic	308	58	7	54	38	50	0	40	0	29	4.36	32
31-39 Other Serv.	1,230	27	205	486	352	84	38	10	5	17	3.59	6
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	437	2	33	346	34	6	1	6	1	1	3.41	7
5 Processing	148	0	2	0	4	19	2	93	15	13	5.46	0
6 Machine Trades	230	1	4	29	42	18	7	29	44	51	5.02	5
7 Bench Work	94	1	14	20	6	10	1	41	1	0	4.15	0
8 Structural	453	4	10	41	61	56	43	76	30	119	5.16	13
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	247	0	19	42	41	34	10	18	29	42	4.74	12
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	2,006	7	27	70	269	419	185	279	32	708	6.97	10
93-97 Other	15	0	0	2	3	4	1	4	0	1	4.70	0

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	4,375	56	10	225	512	351	854	178	1,240	1,309	1,716
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	313	0	0	8	16	15	27	5	92	152	194
20-24 Clerical	1,152	4	7	11	40	155	137	127	381	335	592
25-29 Sales	243	0	0	0	7	0	185	7	42	5	3
30 Domestic	99	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	81	3	10
31-39 Other Services	1,130	0	1	3	44	3	281	4	503	317	434
4 Farm, Fish & For.	434	31	0	1	2	0	3	5	22	371	379
5 Processing	124	2	0	0	116	1	3	0	1	1	1
6 Machine Trades	236	1	0	2	139	15	49	2	11	18	17
7 Bench Work	93	0	0	1	13	0	14	1	53	11	13
8 Structural	412	2	0	174	47	30	14	11	50	96	94
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	218	0	0	10	12	64	97	0	15	29	20
92 Pkg. Mat'l. Hndl.	310	13	0	17	85	68	65	2	30	39	41
93-97 Other	20	0	2	0	5	1	4	0	1	7	8

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA
MINORITY

Occupational Categories	TOTAL* Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	1,132	8	0	43	103	60	188	46	321	470	542
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	41	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	13	22	24
20-24 Clerical	196	0	0	1	9	15	31	33	48	69	98
25-29 Sales	43	0	0	0	1	0	30	3	8	1	1
30 Domestic	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	32	2	6
31-39 Other Services	451	0	0	1	8	2	92	2	191	167	209
4 Farm, Fish & For.	210	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	200	202
5 Processing	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Machine Trades	48	0	0	0	30	3	9	0	2	4	3
7 Bench Work	28	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	23	1	1
8 Structural	88	1	0	34	9	6	2	4	6	29	24
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	29	0	0	2	0	13	7	0	1	7	4
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	67	3	0	5	13	18	13	0	7	11	10
93-97 Other	7	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	3

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Occupational Categories	TOTAL* Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	1,640	30	1	94	169	60	387	39	401	615	664
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	55	0	0	1	4	3	11	0	7	29	32
20-24 Clerical	222	1	1	2	5	9	44	25	51	89	116
25-29 Sales	72	0	0	0	0	0	54	2	15	2	1
30 Domestic	50	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	42	2	7
31-39 Other Services	586	0	0	2	16	1	164	2	220	194	220
4 Farm, Fish & For.	273	13	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	251	250
5 Processing	41	2	0	0	34	1	2	0	1	1	1
6 Machine Trades	92	1	0	0	52	3	22	0	3	12	11
7 Bench Work	57	0	0	1	7	0	12	0	30	7	8
8 Structural	167	1	0	72	18	6	5	3	20	48	43
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	87	0	0	4	5	21	46	0	4	8	4
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	134	10	0	12	26	15	36	1	18	20	21
93-97 Other	10	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	6

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF JOB OPENINGS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA

Industrial Divisions	Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate		NON-FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENTS					
							Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate	
	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days
TOTAL	8,893	6,914	6,877	4,899	77.3	70.9	8,777	6,806	6,767	4,797	77.1	70.5
AGRIC, FOREST, FISH.	1,154	248	1,072	166	92.9	66.9	1,154	248	1,072	166	92.9	66.9
MINING	14	14	9	9	64.3	64.3	14	14	9	9	64.3	64.3
CONSTRUCTION	458	301	394	237	86.0	78.7	456	299	394	237	86.4	79.3
MANUFACTURING	654	627	570	543	87.2	86.6	654	627	570	543	87.2	86.6
TRANSPORTATION	1,032	540	852	360	82.6	66.7	1,030	539	850	359	82.5	66.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	422	267	292	137	69.2	51.3	422	267	292	137	69.2	51.3
RETAIL TRADE	1,328	1,234	861	768	64.8	62.2	1,328	1,234	861	768	64.8	62.2
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	478	420	238	180	49.8	42.9	478	420	238	180	49.8	42.9
SERVICES	1,840	1,767	1,308	1,235	71.1	69.9	1,813	1,740	1,282	1,209	70.7	69.5
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,510	1,494	1,278	1,262	84.6	84.5	1,425	1,416	1,196	1,187	83.9	83.8
NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS	3	2	3	2	100.0	100.0	3	2	3	2	100.0	100.0

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	4,707	119	470	1,576	1,050	644	312	485	197	656	N/A	142
15 and Under	152	14	21	120	7	7	0	9	0	13	N/A	7
16-17	405	21	87	250	63	22	2	13	1	9	N/A	10
18-19	740	21	97	359	172	56	17	46	15	39	N/A	10
20-21	675	11	73	274	170	80	23	70	29	48	N/A	18
22-24	723	12	59	192	163	117	52	86	46	97	N/A	17
25-29	741	18	49	154	162	123	67	84	33	166	N/A	28
30-34	481	2	28	82	112	82	54	65	30	119	N/A	15
35-39	270	5	17	53	63	42	30	38	17	65	N/A	13
40-44	199	3	18	27	47	42	33	31	8	47	N/A	11
45-54	216	7	14	43	54	50	26	34	13	42	N/A	9
55-64	95	5	6	18	34	19	7	8	5	10	N/A	4
65 and Over	10	0	1	4	3	4	1	1	0	1	N/A	0
SEX	4,707	119	470	1,576	1,050	644	312	485	197	656	N/A	142
Male	2,853	42	263	841	612	463	218	391	164	515	N/A	89
Female	1,854	77	207	735	438	181	94	94	33	141	N/A	53
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	4,707	119	470	1,576	1,050	644	312	485	197	656	N/A	142
0-7	94	2	11	60	16	16	7	13	2	11	N/A	2
8-11	1,107	52	171	541	215	126	47	92	19	83	N/A	33
12	2,216	41	205	588	536	350	166	258	116	328	N/A	67
Over 12	1,290	24	83	387	283	152	92	122	60	234	N/A	40
RACE/ETHNIC	4,707	119	470	1,576	1,050	644	312	485	197	656	N/A	142
White (Not Hispanic)	3,447	96	323	1,063	686	468	249	355	158	522	N/A	118
Black (Not Hispanic)	957	23	123	411	272	135	43	94	26	101	N/A	19
Hispanic	172	0	19	51	48	28	13	17	10	25	N/A	0
American Indian & Alaskan Native	67	0	4	23	16	11	7	15	3	7	N/A	4
Asian & Pacific Isl.	30	0	1	11	13	2	0	3	0	0	N/A	1
INA	34	0	0	17	15	0	0	1	0	1	N/A	0
VETERAN	927	11	52	154	203	172	112	153	85	232	N/A	29
HANDICAPPED	230	6	26	53	60	36	27	29	10	45	N/A	9
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	1,823	45	233	706	449	276	118	191	57	164	N/A	51
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	240	5	31	74	68	35	13	32	9	28	N/A	10
WELFARE	461	8	57	189	127	70	27	49	13	45	N/A	12
CETA PARTICIPANT	146	1	26	49	49	26	8	11	1	8	N/A	4

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENCIES PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA

Characteristics of Individuals	PLACEMENTS		REFERRALS	
	Total	Veterans	Total	Veterans
SEX	1,017	147	2,604	526
Male	551	140	1,494	506
Female	466	7	1,110	20
AGE	1,017	147	2,604	526
Under 20	208	2	401	6
20-24	387	29	873	89
25-29	173	40	539	143
30-34	115	39	348	127
35-39	56	12	168	55
40-44	40	12	121	35
45-54	30	11	112	49
55-64	8	2	41	22
65 & Over	0	0	1	0
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	1,017	147	2,604	526
0-7	0	0	4	2
8-11	78	12	225	44
12	479	95	1,333	294
Over 12	460	40	1,042	186
RACE/ETHNIC	1,017	147	2,604	526
White, (Not Hispanic)	835	116	2,040	405
Black, (Not Hispanic)	132	22	431	91
Hispanic	36	8	97	25
American Indian & Alaskan Native	8	1	24	5
Asian & Pacific Isl.	5	0	11	0
INA	1	0	1	0
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	195	52	713	180
HANDICAPPED	26	15	118	70

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
TOPEKA SMSA

DOT Code Occupations	Total Apps Active This FY	ACTIVE FILE							NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		
		Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups		Minority	Economically Disadvantaged	Total Received	Opening Federal Contractor	Opening Filled
					Under 22	45 and Older					
TOTAL	20,965	10,708	4,975	1,485	3,039	1,139	2,134	3,960	8,572	1,547	6,569
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Manag.	1,925	1,094	493	218	57	196	128	189	564	154	252
2 Clerical & Sales	4,695	2,442	1,912	184	626	340	345	659	2,398	787	1,453
3 Services	3,118	1,584	973	139	489	216	520	956	1,954	153	1,533
4 Farm, Fish & Forestry	379	183	56	10	112	12	77	125	421	11	405
5 Processing	153	88	28	25	11	12	20	29	156	120	140
6 Machine Trades	1,035	519	71	140	95	36	61	157	297	132	229
7 Bench Work	471	234	121	27	36	24	62	113	124	10	94
8 Structural	2,277	1,016	34	271	191	101	174	388	526	68	434
9 Motor Freight & Other	2,433	1,200	161	316	255	109	229	445	2,098	111	1,995
ENTRY LEVEL	4,449	2,331	1,113	155	1,163	92	513	887	0	0	0
0-1	479	271	114	35	56	8	44	65	0	0	0
2	1,420	802	610	19	424	37	163	275	0	0	0
3	1,009	476	269	21	268	30	171	275	0	0	0
4	100	51	16	4	26	1	3	23	0	0	0
5	46	34	17	1	21	0	3	8	0	0	0
6	270	117	17	16	58	4	17	35	0	0	0
7	83	42	19	3	15	2	14	16	0	0	0
8	546	264	16	38	137	5	43	94	0	0	0
9	496	274	35	18	158	5	55	96	0	0	0

LAWRENCE SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

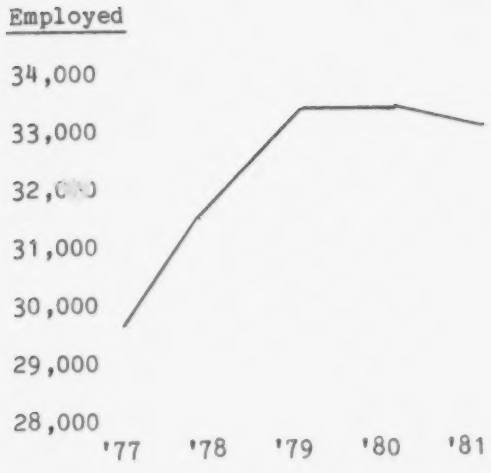
Population

The Lawrence Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of Douglas County only. According to the United States Department of the Census, the 1980 population was 67,640, an increase of 16.8 per cent since 1970. The 1980 figure was made up of 89.4 per cent whites, 4.5 per cent blacks and 6.1 per cent other races. Those of Spanish origin totaled 2.3 per cent. The 1980 Lawrence population was listed as 52,738, an increase of 15.4 per cent over the decade.

Civilian Labor Force

The Lawrence SMSA civilian labor force averaged 34,500 in 1981, down 200 from the 1980 level. Since 1977 the labor force expanded by 3,500 or about 11 per cent.

Employment



The number of employed persons in the Lawrence SMSA dropped from 33,300 in 1980 to 33,000 in 1981. Total employment increased by 3,200 over the five-year period from 1977 to 1981 with most of the gains being realized between 1977 and 1979. For 1982 it is expected that employment will average 33,200, slightly higher than in 1981. The small increase in the number of employed is predicated on a slight upturn in the manufacturing division.

Industry Employment

Nonfarm wage and salary employment averaged 28,100 in 1981, a decline of less than one per cent from 1980. The number of government employees is by far the largest industry in terms of employment with 38.4 per cent of the total.

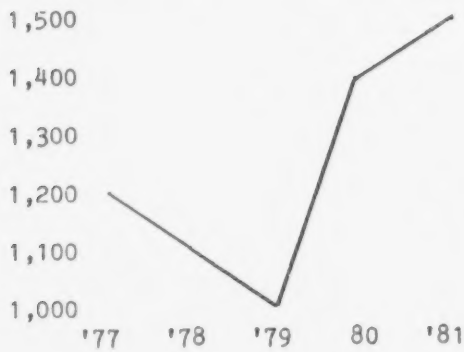
The city of Lawrence is the core of the SMSA and is the major urban commercial and industrial center. Lawrence is ideally located for business and commercial development-approximately 20 miles east of Topeka and 32 miles west of Kansas City.

Lawrence is a center of both cultural preservation and innovation largely due to the eminence of the University of Kansas. Kansas University is rated among the best in the nation and its presence is a primary attraction to research industries who are able to engage in a

variety of contractual and cooperative relationships with the University. The presence of Kansas University and the proximity of Lawrence to Kansas City and Topeka have made Lawrence one of the fastest growing urban centers in Kansas in recent years.

Unemployed

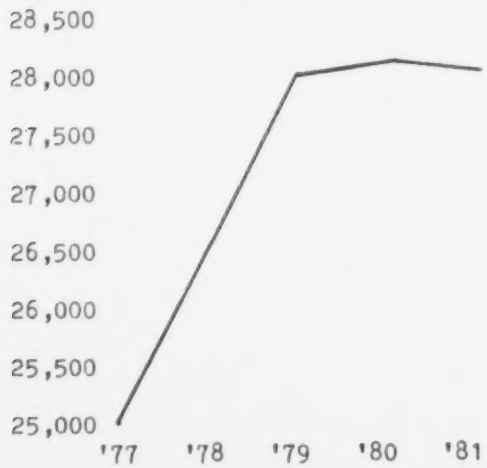
Unemployed



The annual average number of unemployed persons in the Lawrence SMSA in 1981 was 1,500, or 4.3 per cent of the civilian labor force. Since 1977 the number of jobless individuals has moved ahead 300, an increase of 25.0 per cent. Unemployment is expected to average 1,500 in 1982, the same as in 1981.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary

Employment - Nonfarm Wage and Salary

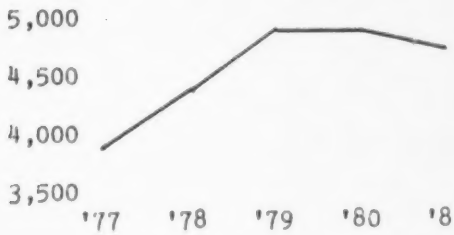


Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Lawrence SMSA advanced briskly between 1977 and 1978, up 1,600 to total 26,600. Manufacturing jobs were up 500 as production of both durable and nondurable goods, especially transportation equipment and food products, expanded. Employment in trade increased by 400 as various segments in the retail

division posted gains. The rest of the increase was spread among services, government and transportation-utilities. Between 1978 and 1979 area nonfarm jobs grew another 1,500 with the gains concentrated in manufacturing, services and government. Since 1979 area nonfarm employment has leveled off and even declined slightly from 1980 through 1981. For 1982 it is projected that nonfarm employment in the SMSA will average around 28,200, as no significant job gains are anticipated the remainder of the year.

Manufacturing

Employment - Manufacturing



Between 1977 and 1979 manufacturing jobs increased by 1,000 as production of transportation equipment, food products and other categories expanded. Since 1979, however, employment in the division has remained static and has actually declined slightly through 1981 as demand for both durables and nondurable goods slumped over the past year and one half.

Mining and Construction

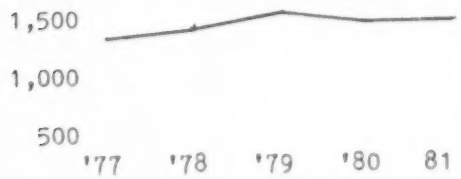
Employment - Mining and Construction

Since the spurt of growth in 1976-1977 due to large building projects, contract construction employment has been on a gradual decline. There has been a tapering off of all kinds of building activity since 1979 due

to the all too familiar financing problems associated with recent high interest rates. In addition, the completion of a couple of major heavy construction projects has eliminated several jobs since early 1979. Employment in construction peaked in 1977 at 1,400 and had slipped to an average of 900 at the end of 1981. Construction employment is expected to average about 800 in 1982. Jobs in mining have remained virtually constant, at around 25, for the last several years.

Transportation-Utilities

Employment - Transportation-Utilities



Employment in the transportation-utilities division increased slightly from 1977 to 1979, up 200 to a total of 1,500 as various segments grew. Since 1979 employment in the division has dropped slightly due to reductions in the communications segment.

Trade

Employment - Trade

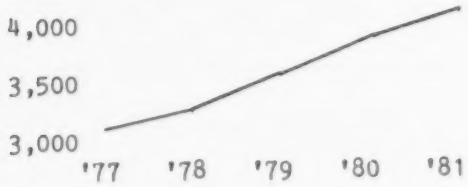
Jobs in the trade division increased by 400 between 1977 and 1978 due mainly to expansions at eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail firms. Since 1979 employment has remained virtually constant with only minor fluctuations. The lack of growth since 1979 is attributable to a negative multiplier effect, related to the downturn in manufacturing and construction.

Finance

Finance employment has remained stable since 1977 and is expected to hold constant through 1982.

Services

Employment - Services



Between 1977 and 1979 employment in services rose from 3,100 to 3,600, a gain of 500 as business and recreational categories expanded. From 1979 through 1981 services jobs increased by another 400 to 4,000 and the 1982 average is expected to remain at that level.

Government

Employment - Government

Expansion of programs at local schools and personnel additions at Kansas University have boosted employment in the government division over the last five years. The 1977 total was 9,500, rising to average 10,800 in 1981. Due to budgetary constraints the 1982 employment average is expected to hold at the 1981 level or below.

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
LAWRENCE SMSA (Douglas County)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	24,075	24,450	24,950	26,100	27,200	28,100	29,350	31,000	32,600	34,300	34,700
Employed	23,375	23,300	24,000	25,300	26,250	26,700	28,200	29,800	31,500	33,300	33,300
Farm	1,025	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	850	900	800	900	800
Nonfarm	22,350	22,250	22,950	24,200	25,150	25,600	27,350	28,900	30,700	32,400	32,500
Unemployed	700	1,150	950	800	950	1,400	1,150	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,400
Rate	2.9	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.5	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.0

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	19,225	19,150	19,775	20,900	21,750	22,175	23,700	25,000	26,600	28,100	28,200
Manufacturing	3,025	3,125	3,200	3,625	3,775	3,525	3,650	3,800	4,300	4,800	4,800
Durable Goods	300	375	475	750	850	775	850	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,100
Nondurable Goods	2,725	2,750	2,725	2,875	2,925	2,750	2,800	2,800	3,200	3,600	3,700
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	0	a/	a/	a/
Construction	1,250	1,250	925	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,100
Transportation	725	725	850	1,025	1,175	1,175	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,400
Trade	3,375	3,425	3,750	3,925	4,025	4,250	4,750	5,100	5,500	5,600	5,600
Wholesale	475	475	625	600	575	550	600	600	600	600	600
Retail	2,900	2,950	3,125	3,325	3,450	3,700	4,150	4,500	4,900	5,000	5,000
Finance	600	575	600	625	625	600	650	800	800	800	800
Services	2,125	2,025	2,250	2,400	2,625	2,725	2,800	3,100	3,300	3,600	3,800
Government	8,125	8,025	8,200	8,200	8,425	8,825	9,250	9,500	10,000	10,400	10,700
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Mining and construction combined

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
LAWRENCE SMSA (Douglas County)

	1980	1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	34,700	34,500
Employed	33,300	33,000
Farm	800	800
Nonfarm	32,500	32,200
Unemployed	1,400	1,500
Rate	4.0	4.3

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	28,200	28,100
Manufacturing	4,800	4,700
Durable Goods	1,100	1,100
Nondurable Goods	3,700	3,600
Mining	a/	a/
Construction	1,100	900
Transpsortation	1,400	1,400
Trade	5,600	5,500
Wholesale	600	700
Retail	5,000	4,800
Finance	800	800
Services	3,800	4,000
Government	10,700	10,800
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	0	0

a/ Mining and construction combined

LAWRENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Douglas County)

ANNUAL AVERAGE

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1981	1980	1977	Per Cent Change 1981 1980	Per Cent Change 1981 1977
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL	34.5	34.7	31.0	- 0.6	+ 11.3
Employed	33.0	33.3	29.8	- 0.9	+ 10.7
Farm	0.8	0.8	0.9	0	- 11.1
Nonfarm	32.2	32.5	28.9	- 0.9	+ 11.4
Unemployed	1.5	1.4	1.2	+ 7.1	+ 25.0
Rate	4.3	4.0	3.9	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL	28.1	28.2	25.0	- 0.4	+ 12.4
Manufacturing	4.7	4.8	3.8	- 2.1	+ 23.7
Durable goods	1.1	1.1	1.0	0	+ 10.0
Nondurable goods	3.6	3.7	2.8	- 2.7	+ 28.6
Mining 2/					
Contract construction	0.9	1.1	1.4	- 18.2	- 35.7
Trans, comm., elec., gas & san. serv.	1.4	1.4	1.3	0	+ 7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	5.5	5.6	5.1	- 1.8	+ 7.8
Wholesale trade	0.7	0.6	0.6	+ 16.7	+ 16.7
Retail trade	4.8	5.0	4.5	- 4.0	+ 6.7
Finance, ins. & real estate	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0
Services	4.0	3.8	3.1	+ 5.3	+ 29.0
Government	10.8	10.7	9.5	+ 0.9	+ 13.4
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xxx	xxx

NOTE: Data for most recent month are preliminary.

1/ Not CPS Adjusted

2/ Mining combined with construction

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATION AND WAGE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA

Item	Total Nonag. & Ag.	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
OPENINGS RECEIVED												
TOTAL	2,613	100	220	676	545	314	103	172	24	111	3.92	348
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	196	2	35	38	37	17	8	0	11	22	4.39	26
20-24 Clerical	420	4	41	142	121	41	14	6	1	9	3.68	41
25-29 Sales	203	20	14	57	32	6	8	5	0	2	3.56	59
30 Domestic	126	26	5	22	22	12	0	5	0	7	3.99	27
31-39 Other Serv.	455	35	88	183	88	22	12	2	2	3	3.40	20
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	288	4	11	134	98	17	13	1	0	1	3.61	9
5 Processing	30	0	0	0	12	2	4	2	0	5	4.75	5
6 Machine Trades	58	0	2	4	9	8	6	9	0	7	5.02	13
7 Bench Work	56	0	1	5	36	5	0	0	1	1	3.77	7
8 Structural	252	2	6	22	17	81	21	36	7	30	4.52	30
90-91 Motor Frgt, & Transp.	93	0	13	34	16	10	4	8	0	2	3.75	6
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	417	7	4	35	52	88	9	96	2	22	4.48	102
93-97 Other	19	0	0	0	5	5	4	2	0	0	4.26	3
OPENINGS FILLED												
TOTAL	1,801	53	169	452	384	245	70	147	11	62	3.92	208
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Mgr.	102	0	30	25	26	6	3	0	3	3	3.69	6
20-24 Clerical	200	4	26	66	57	18	8	2	0	0	3.54	19
25-29 Sales	107	12	12	30	27	3	5	2	0	0	3.53	16
30 Domestic	94	13	5	18	18	13	0	5	0	6	4.36	16
31-39 Other Serv.	269	13	59	119	49	13	3	1	0	2	3.43	10
4 Farm, Fish & Forest.	260	3	12	122	87	16	12	1	0	0	3.60	7
5 Processing	17	0	0	0	8	1	3	1	0	4	4.80	0
6 Machine Trades	31	0	1	2	6	5	4	4	0	3	5.20	6
7 Bench Work	38	0	0	4	24	3	0	0	1	1	3.79	5
8 Structural	192	1	6	13	13	69	16	31	5	22	4.51	16
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	68	0	14	20	13	8	4	5	0	0	3.64	4
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	413	7	4	33	53	87	9	95	2	21	4.47	102
93-97 Other	10	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	4.17	1

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	1,066	12	2	78	111	37	368	64	296	190	213
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	131	0	0	0	1	1	8	3	43	76	85
20-24 Clerical	210	0	0	2	10	16	61	24	59	44	51
25-29 Sales	97	0	0	1	3	2	61	5	28	1	0
30 Domestic	28	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	25	0	0
31-39 Other Services	249	0	0	3	2	1	122	18	98	14	20
4 Farm, Fish & For.	143	12	0	0	3	0	75	7	13	35	34
5 Processing	17	0	0	0	15	1	1	0	0	0	0
6 Machine Trades	32	0	0	0	10	1	7	0	7	7	7
7 Bench Work	36	0	0	0	31	0	4	0	1	0	1
8 Structural	129	0	1	71	22	2	2	4	21	11	12
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	52	0	0	0	4	9	32	1	6	0	1
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	25	0	0	0	9	3	12	0	0	1	1
93-97 Other	7	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA
MINORITY

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	176	0	1	13	20	2	54	10	52	38	40
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	38	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	23	24
20-24 Clerical	19	0	0	0	1	1	9	3	3	2	3
25-29 Sales	12	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	6	0	0
30 Domestic	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
31-39 Other Services	50	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	24	5	6
4 Farm, Fish & For.	20	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	6	6
5 Processing	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Machine Trades	7	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	1
7 Bench Work	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Structural	20	0	1	11	5	1	0	0	2	1	0
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
93-97 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Occupational Categories	TOTAL * Individuals Placed Regular Jobs	INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS BY DIVISION									
		Agr. For. & Fish	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Transp. & Util.	Whs. & Retail Trade	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Govt.
TOTAL *	315	6	2	32	34	7	94	19	93	64	75
0-1 Prof, Tech. & Mgr.	64	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	20	41	46
20-24 Clerical	41	0	0	0	2	0	14	5	15	6	8
25-29 Sales	27	0	0	1	0	1	15	2	10	0	0
30 Domestic	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
31-39 Other Services	83	0	0	0	0	1	40	7	34	4	8
4 Farm, Fish & For.	32	6	0	0	3	0	8	3	3	10	10
5 Processing	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Machine Trades	8	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0
7 Bench Work	13	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0
8 Structural	41	0	1	31	6	0	0	2	2	1	1
90-91 Motor Frgt, Transp.	15	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	2	0	0
92 Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
93-97 Other	6	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1

* Columns and rows may not add to totals due to multiple individual placements.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF JOB OPENINGS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA

Industrial Divisions	Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate		NON-FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENTS					
							Openings Received		Openings Filled		Fill Rate	
	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days	Total	Over 3 Days
TOTAL	2,613	1,943	1,801	1,150	68.9	59.2	2,586	1,916	1,776	1,125	68.7	58.7
AGRIC, FOREST, FISH.	256	86	218	49	85.2	57.0	256	86	218	49	85.2	57.0
MINING	4	4	2	2	50.0	50.0	4	4	2	2	50.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	182	118	148	86	81.3	72.9	182	118	148	86	81.3	72.9
MANUFACTURING	260	195	186	121	71.5	62.1	260	195	186	121	71.5	62.1
TRANSPORTATION	247	104	175	32	70.9	30.8	247	104	175	32	70.9	30.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	225	133	182	98	80.9	73.7	225	133	182	98	80.9	73.7
RETAIL TRADE	609	520	394	313	64.7	60.2	609	520	394	313	64.7	60.2
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	147	124	91	68	61.9	54.8	147	124	91	68	61.9	54.8
SERVICES	502	481	296	275	59.0	57.2	497	476	292	271	58.8	56.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	181	178	109	106	60.2	59.6	159	156	88	85	55.3	54.5
NONCLASSIFIABLE ESTABLISHMENTS	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACED APPLICANTS BY WAGE RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Apps Placed	Under $3.10	$3.10-$3.34	$3.35-$3.49	$3.50-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00 & Over	Average	Other*
AGE	1,279	52	158	419	353	185	83	101	21	91	N/A	157
15 and Under	56	0	1	36	34	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	1
16-17	93	3	22	44	23	3	0	4	0	0	N/A	5
18-19	163	9	35	58	50	17	5	7	1	3	N/A	18
20-21	187	12	28	68	43	29	9	24	1	6	N/A	23
22-24	278	9	30	95	71	42	20	22	7	16	N/A	32
25-29	222	8	14	49	64	38	15	21	5	28	N/A	36
30-34	121	4	12	28	38	26	14	12	3	16	N/A	16
35-39	53	2	4	11	9	11	10	5	2	6	N/A	11
40-44	26	1	2	7	2	5	3	3	0	4	N/A	7
45-54	51	2	8	13	13	9	4	2	2	9	N/A	6
55-64	19	1	0	5	4	3	2	0	0	3	N/A	2
65 and Over	10	1	2	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	N/A	0
SEX	1,279	52	158	419	353	185	83	101	21	91	N/A	157
Male	743	20	87	231	198	150	53	95	16	66	N/A	118
Female	536	32	71	188	155	35	30	6	5	25	N/A	39
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE	1,279	52	158	419	353	185	83	101	21	91	N/A	157
0-7	11	0	2	3	6	1	1	0	0	1	N/A	2
8-11	361	23	53	153	110	41	13	30	2	14	N/A	36
12	423	18	50	127	113	79	33	30	7	27	N/A	58
Over 12	484	11	53	136	124	64	36	41	12	49	N/A	61
RACE/ETHNIC	1,279	52	158	419	353	185	83	101	21	91	N/A	157
White (Not Hispanic)	1,069	46	122	353	296	149	74	85	19	74	N/A	125
Black (Not Hispanic)	124	3	26	38	32	21	4	10	1	10	N/A	16
Hispanic	14	1	1	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	N/A	1
American Indian & Alaskan Native	63	2	6	18	23	13	4	5	1	4	N/A	14
Asian & Pacific Isl.	9	0	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	1
INA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
VETERAN	208	6	12	44	46	60	17	31	9	32	N/A	46
HANDICAPPED	44	2	7	12	11	8	6	5	1	2	N/A	8
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	384	16	65	115	124	60	28	23	2	22	N/A	47
FOOD STAMP WORK. REG.	73	2	13	18	17	17	7	6	1	4	N/A	9
WELFARE	163	5	23	60	46	34	11	16	1	12	N/A	20
CETA PARTICIPANT	65	1	20	19	20	5	6	2	0	4	N/A	6

* Other includes wages not paid on a time basis

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENCIES PLACEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA

Characteristics of Individuals	PLACEMENTS		REFERRALS	
	Total	Veterans	Total	Veterans
SEX	69	24	434	80
Male	43	23	253	77
Female	26	1	181	3
AGE	69	24	434	80
Under 20	8	0	54	1
20-24	35	9	179	18
25-29	12	7	109	27
30-34	5	2	44	14
35-39	4	1	16	4
40-44	3	3	13	8
45-54	2	2	15	7
55-64	0	0	4	1
65 & Over	0	0	0	0
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	69	24	434	80
0-7	0	0	1	0
8-11	7	2	43	7
12	33	13	164	39
Over 12	29	9	226	34
RACE/ETHNIC	69	24	434	80
White, (Not Hispanic)	54	22	362	66
Black, (Not Hispanic)	9	1	42	10
Hispanic	0	0	3	0
American Indian & Alaskan Native	6	1	23	4
Asian & Pacific Isl.	0	0	4	0
INA	0	0	0	0
ECON. DISADVANTAGED	14	1	113	20
HANDICAPPED	2	1	12	5

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
FISCAL YEAR 1981
LAWRENCE SMSA

DOT Code Occupations	Total Apps Active This FY	ACTIVE FILE							NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		
		Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups		Minority	Economically Disadvantaged	Total Received	Opening Federal Contractor	Opening Filled
					Under 22	45 and Older					
TOTAL	7,163	1,409	683	125	366	115	210	410	2,564	155	1,756
0-1 Prof, Tech, & Manag.	1,212	272	137	20	12	21	32	49	196	6	102
2 Clerical & Sales	2,055	383	302	14	135	25	48	83	623	84	307
3 Services	1,117	231	144	16	73	47	44	108	581	18	363
4 Farm, Fish & Forestry	309	26	7	0	16	1	5	14	252	0	228
5 Processing	64	20	10	2	2	1	3	6	30	8	17
6 Machine Trades	286	62	10	12	16	3	8	11	58	10	31
7 Bench Work	408	81	52	4	24	2	14	28	56	2	38
8 Structural	775	154	3	30	38	8	23	41	245	12	185
9 Motor Freight & Other	842	157	11	22	40	6	27	61	515	15	479
ENTRY LEVEL	83	20	5	5	9	0	5	7	0	0	0
0-1	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	30	7	2	2	4	0	3	2	0	0	0
3	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	12	5	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
9	6	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

GLOSSARY OF

SELECTED TERMS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Consists of all persons 16 years of age and over classified as employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population, by place of residence. The civilian labor force excludes military personnel. Noninstitutional population excludes inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. Labor force estimates are benchmarked annually, i.e., revised/updated by conversion methodology from benchmarked work force estimates.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index is a statistical measure of change - over time - in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers: food and beverages, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care and entertainment. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services cost today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date. The CPI for All Urban Consumers covers about 80 per cent of the total noninstitutional population. It includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers other groups previously excluded from CPI coverage such as salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees and the unemployed. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers covers about 40 per cent of the total noninstitutional population.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

Count of all workers who are earning wages from employers covered by the Kansas Employment Security Law.

DURABLE GOODS

Durable goods are items with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Automobiles, furniture, household appliances and mobile homes are common examples. Because of their nature, durable goods expenditures are generally postponable. As a consequence, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures. Automobiles and parts, and furniture and household goods account for the majority of expenditures on durable goods.

EMPLOYMENT (On A Labor Force Basis)

Includes an unduplicated estimate of area residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of each month. This estimate includes agricultural and self-employed workers, as well as residents who were employed in wage and salary jobs within the labor market area or in another labor market area, and residents involved in labor-management disputes.

Agricultural Employment

Includes only those persons employed in crop and livestock production. Agricultural services are included in nonagricultural employment (Service Industry).

Nonagricultural Employment

Includes persons on nonagricultural payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or receive pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Also includes self-employed, proprietors, unpaid family workers, domestics in private households.

NONDURABLE GOODS

Nondurable goods are items which generally last for only a short time (three years of less). Food, beverages, clothing, shoes and gasoline are common examples. Because of the nature of nondurable goods, these are generally purchased when needed, and expenditures grow approximately in line with population growth. Personal consumption expenditures for food and beverages comprise about one half of the expenditures on nondurable goods, while clothing and shoes account for almost one-fifth.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are established by the OMB so that local economic and social statistics collected by many government and private organizations may be presented on a common geographic basis. Two basic considerations are involved in the establishment of an SMSA. First, each SMSA must include at least one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population ofat least 50,000. The smaller city must have a population of at least 15,000. In addition, at least 75 per cent of the labor force must be nonagricultural, thus defining the metropolitan character of the area.

UNEMPLOYMENT (On A Labor Force Basis)

Unemployment (total) is an unduplicated estimate of area residents who did not earn any wages during the survey week including the 12th of the month, and who were able, available, and actively seeking work during the thirty-day period preceding the survey week.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed in the labor market area divided by the civilian labor force in the area.

WORK FORCE (Wage And Salary Employment, By Place Of Work)

An estimate of the number of individual jobs in an area during the survey week which includes the 12tn of the month. Estimates are calculated by place of workers, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Estimates include both part-time and full-time jobs, also included are nonresidents who commute into the labor market area for work, as well as individuals who have more than one job in the same labor market area. Work force estimates are benchmarked annually, i.e., revised/updated based upon employer contributions data.